



**United States  
Department of  
Agriculture**

Marketing and  
Regulatory  
Programs

Animal and  
Plant Health  
Inspection  
Service

Plant Protection  
and Quarantine

# Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual





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# 1

Cut Flowers and  
Greenery

# Introduction

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## Purpose

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* provides the background, procedures, and reference tables for regulating the fresh, cut portion of the plant when it is imported for decoration or ornamentation, and for protecting plants that are threatened with extinction due to trade in those plants or their derivatives.

The articles from the countries of origin listed in this manual are regulated because just one destructive pest might be enough to start a pest outbreak that can cause millions of dollars of damage to crops, trees, flowers, or lawns. By their destructiveness, pests can increase the price and reduce the quality of food, lower property values, and ruin recreational areas. The extinction of just one plant species does away with the aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, commercial, and scientific value of our world.

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## Scope

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* covers the fresh, cut portion of the plant including the cut flower and greenery (including branches or stems and any fruits attached) to be used for decoration or ornamentation, and are **not** intended for eating or growing.

The manual is divided into the following chapters:

1. *Introduction*
2. *Procedures*
3. *Reference*

The manual also includes two *Appendixes*, a *Glossary*, and an *Index*.

The *Introduction* contains basic information about the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*. This chapter includes the manual's purpose, scope, users, and application; a list of related documents that provide the authority for the manual's content; directions about how to use the manual; and the conventions (unfamiliar or unique symbols and highlighting) that appear throughout the manual.

The *Procedures* provides the prerequisites and general directions for sampling, inspecting, determining pest risk, and regulating fresh, cut articles; and the protocol for the National Cut Flower Release Program.

The *Reference* identifies the prohibitions and restrictions that apply to the admissibility of fresh, cut articles and provides the authority for the regulatory action.

The *Appendixes* contain supplementary information which is **not** appropriate for other components of topics, explanations and elaborations **not** essential to the manual but helpful to the user, and information that interrupts the application of the information or makes the information more difficult to follow.

The *Glossary* defines specialized words, abbreviations, and acronyms associated with regulating fresh, cut articles. The *Index* contains topics and links or page numbers for quick reference.

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* does **not** cover plant material intended for planting or growing, unprocessed seeds intended for food or animal feed, fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables, or processed plant material and articles manufactured from plants or plant products. Plant material **not** covered by this manual are listed below with a reference where information can be found about inspecting, regulating, and clearing such commodities.

- ◆ Fresh, cut articles in quarters on carriers

- ◆ Fresh, cut articles in transit to Canada
- ◆ Fresh, cut articles moving interstate (see the territorial regulations for regulatory actions)
- ◆ Fresh, cut flowers, fronds, fruits, fruit pods, leaves, roots, seed heads, seed pods, and stems for food (human consumption) or utilized as herbs<sup>1</sup> (see *Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*)
- ◆ Fresh fruits, herbs, or vegetables for food (human consumption) (see *Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual*)
- ◆ Plant material imported for planting or growing, including forced bulbs, potted plants, or rooted plants (see MCFR 319.37, *Port of Entry Manual*)
- ◆ Processed (bleached, chemically treated, dried, or dyed) plant material<sup>2</sup> and articles (decorative or ornamental) manufactured from plants or plant products (see *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*)
- ◆ Unprocessed seeds for food (human consumption) (see *Unprocessed Seeds Import Manual*)
- ◆ Unprocessed seeds for animal feed (see *Animal Products Manual*)

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## Users

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* is written for use by regulatory officials working at airports, seaports, and land borders:

- ◆ Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers
- ◆ CBP agricultural specialists
- ◆ Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) officers

The experience levels of users will vary, but the assumption is that regulatory officials minimally have a working knowledge of using PPQ's import manuals to make regulatory decisions.

Regulatory functions are shared between CBP and PPQ at ports of entry. Therefore, the responsibility for final clearance of cargo are divided depending on the situation at hand. For example, in situations where fumigation is required, then PPQ is the responsible agency to give final clearance of cut flower shipments after treatments are officially monitored and validated. Conversely, CBP is responsible for final regulatory action and disposition when cut flower shipments are destroyed or re-exported.

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1 For example, banana flowers, chrysanthemum greens, cockscomb inflorescences, fiddle heads, roselle calyxes, and squash flowers.  
2 For example, cones, flowers, fronds, fruits, fruit pods, leaves, roots, seed heads, seed pods, and stems.

Domestic and international PPO officers and other regulatory officials reference this manual to answer questions related to importations that are asked by the public, importers, brokers, and other interested parties.

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## Related Documents

Enabling legislation provides the authority to carry out the mission of protecting American agriculture from plant pests. Legislative acts are the fundamental authority granted by Congress to the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations to protect American agriculture. The regulatory authority for taking the actions listed in this manual is contained in the following legislative acts and multi-national treaty:

- ◆ [Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#)
- ◆ [Endangered Species Act](#)
- ◆ [Plant Protection Act](#)

Other documents which include information related to the importation of fresh, cut articles are listed below and followed by their details:

- ◆ [Code of Federal Regulations](#)
- ◆ [Treatment Manual](#)

### Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The Convention for International Trade in the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is a multi-national treaty that regulates the importation of listed species of wild fauna and flora. CITES provides three appendixes for listing plants. These appendixes, in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

1. CITES Appendix I—any genus, species, subspecies, or variety, globally threatened with extinction through trade.
2. CITES Appendix II—any taxon (the entire family—all genera and all species) that **must** be regulated in order to avoid the threat of extinction through trade.
3. CITES Appendix III—any species, subspecies, or variety listed by one country in order to enlist the cooperation of other countries to re-enforce domestic conservation measures by regulating trade.

Trade in protected species of CITES plants is monitored. More specifically, commercial trade in CITES Appendix I plants taken from the wild is **prohibited**, and commercial trade in CITES Appendix II plants is allowed **only** if that trade is **not** detrimental to the survival of the species in the wild.

### Endangered Species Act

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides for the protection of listed species in two categories. These categories, listed in order of their restrictiveness, are as follows:

1. Endangered—any species, subspecies, or variety that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
2. Threatened—any species, subspecies, or variety that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

In general, ESA **prohibits** the trade in endangered and threatened species. The importation of threatened species may be allowed for scientific research, enhancement of propagation, enhancement of survival, educational exhibition, display at botanical gardens and arboretums, and other activities consistent with the purposes or policy of ESA.

### Plant Protection Act

The Plant Protection Act of 2000 (PPA) provides the authority to prohibit or restrict imports, exports, or interstate movement of plant pests, plants, plant products, noxious weeds, biological control agents, and means of conveyance.

### Code of Federal Regulations

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFRs) provide the authority for the regulatory action taken and are enforced by CBP and PPQ. The restrictions and prohibitions listed in this manual are covered by the following Title 7 and Title 50 parts:

#### 7CFR 318.13

7CFR 318.13 Subpart—Hawaiian Fruits and Vegetables provides the following:

- ◆ Restricts and prohibits the movement of fresh fruits, vegetables, cactus, cut flowers, mango seed, and rice straw from Hawaii to other parts of the continental United States, Guam, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Virgin Islands
- ◆ Gives instructions on the clearance of carriers, cargo, passenger baggage, and mail

- ◆ Pests of concern—green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis*), Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitidis capitata*), melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*), oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*), Asiatic rice borer (*Chilo suppressalis*), mango weevil (*Sternonchetus mangiferae*), Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus*), cactus borer (*Cactoblastis cactorum*)

## 7CFR 318.82

7CFR 318.82 Subpart—Guam provides the following:

- ◆ Prohibits and restricts the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables, cotton and cotton covers, sugarcane, cereals, cut flowers, and packing materials from Guam to the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands
- ◆ Pests of concern—Egyptian fluted scale (*Icerya aegyptiaca*), orange spiny whitefly (*Aleurocanthus spiniferus*), citrus leafminer (*Phyllocnistis citrella*), chafer (*Anomala sulcatula*), green coffee scale (*Coccus viridis*), red coconut scale (*Furcaspis oceanica*), coffee bean borer (*Stephanoderes hampei*), pink spotted bollworm (*Pectinophora scutigera*), oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*), melon fly (*Bactrocera cucurbitae*), bean pod borer (*Maruca testulalis*), bean butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*), citrus pock caterpillar (*Prays endocarpa*), Asian cutworm (*Prodenia litura*), West Indian sweet potato weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus*), northern rough bollworm (*Earias fabia*), New Guinea sugarcane weevil (*Rhabdoscelus obscurus*), whitefly on grasses (*Neomaskellia bergii*), European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), scentless plant bug (*Leptocorisia acuta*), Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus*), *Holotrichia mindanaona*.
- ◆ Disease of concern—citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri*), sweet potato scab (*Elsinoe batatas*), rust of yam (*Uredo dioscoreae-alatae*), sweet potato leafspot (*Cercospora batatae*), *Coniothyrium* sp., *Phyllosticta colocasiophila*, sugarcane gummosis (*Xanthomonas vasculorum*), corn brown spot (*Physoderma zeae-maydis*)

## 7CFR 319.8

7CFR 319.8 Subpart—Foreign Cotton and Covers provides the following:

- ◆ Prohibits cottonseed, seed cotton, and fresh cut articles of cotton
- ◆ Restricts the entry of all unmanufactured parts of the cotton plant (lint, linters; cottonseed cake, hulls and meal; cotton gin and thread waste); secondhand burlap, covers, and other fabrics that have held cotton, grain, field seed, underground crops, and meats
- ◆ Pests of concern—pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*)
- ◆ Diseases of concern—flag smut (*Urocystis triticia*)



- 7CFR 319.15** 7CFR 319.15 Subpart—Sugarcane provides the following: Prohibits from all countries sugarcane and its related products including cuttings, canes, leaves, and bagasse; restricts bagasse and related sugarcane products into Guam.
- 7CFR 319.19** 7CFR 319.19 Subpart—Citrus Canker and Other Citrus Diseases provides the following:
- ◆ Prohibits all plant parts of citrus and related genera except fruits and seeds
  - ◆ Disease of concern—citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri*)
- 7CFR 319.24** 7CFR 319.24 Subpart—Corn Diseases provides the following:
- ◆ Prohibits and restricts all parts of corn and corn relatives (including seeds) from specific countries
  - ◆ Disease of concern—*Peronospora maydis*, downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari*), *Physoderma* diseases of maize, *Physoderma zeae-maydis*, corn brown spot (*Physoderma maydis*)
- 7CFR 319.37** 7CFR 319.37 Subpart—Nursery Stock, Plants, Roots, Bulbs, Seed and Other Plant Products provides the following:
- ◆ Regulates plants and plant parts capable of propagation, including branches with or without flowers imported as cut flowers, greenery, or decorative materials such as wreaths from the following genera or family: *Chaenomeles*, *Cydonia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Malus*, Poaceae, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Salix*, and *Vitis*
  - ◆ Lists the approved growing media for propagative materials
- 7CFR 319.41** 7CFR 319.41 Subpart—Indian Corn or Maize, Broomcorn, and Related Plants provides the following:
- ◆ Prohibits or restricts the entry of corn, broomcorn, and related plants
  - ◆ Pest of concern—European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*)
- 7CFR 319.55** 7CFR 319.55 Subpart—Rice provides the following:
- ◆ Prohibits or restricts rice seeds, paddy rice, rice straw, and rice hulls
  - ◆ Diseases of concern—downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrospora*), leaf smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryzaetorum*), glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*)
- 7CFR 319.56** 7CFR 319.56 Subpart—Fruits and Vegetables provides the following:

- ◆ Restricts or prohibits fresh fruits and vegetables (including herbs) from all countries
- ◆ Restricts frozen fruits and vegetables
- ◆ Includes fresh, cut articles imported for decoration when fresh fruits are attached, e.g. pineapples (*Ananas* spp.) that are used as decorative articles
- ◆ Pests of concern—fruit and melon flies (Tephritidae)

#### 7CFR 319.59

7CFR 319.59 Subpart—Wheat Diseases provides the following:

- ◆ Prohibits and restricts plants, plant parts and products of wheat and wheat relatives from countries infested with Karnal bunt or flag smut
- ◆ Includes products of the milling process, articles which have been manufactured from wheat plants or plant parts if their use could serve to disseminate the spores of Karnal bunt or flag smut, and fresh, cut plant parts for decorative purposes
- ◆ Pests of concern—foreign strain of Karnal bunt (*Teilletia indica*) and flag smut (*Urocystis agropyri*)

#### 7CFR 319.73

7CFR 319.73 Subpart—Coffee provides the following:

- ◆ Prohibits green (unroasted) and insufficiently roasted coffee beans and empty sacks previously used for unroasted coffee from all areas of the world into Hawaii and Puerto Rico
- ◆ Pest of concern—coffee berry borer (*Hypothenemus hampei*)
- ◆ Disease of concern—rust disease caused by coffee leaf rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*)

#### 7CFR 319.74

7CFR 319.74 Subpart—Cut Flowers provides the following: Restricts or prohibits the importation of fresh, cut flowers, but exempts dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated decorative plant materials from the definition of cut flowers.

#### 7CFR 330

7CFR 330 Subpart—Federal Plant Pest Regulations provides the following:

- ◆ Restricts the entry of miscellaneous cargo, garbage, plants, carriers, or any item which is or may act as a carrier of plant pests
- ◆ Restricts the movement of soil from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to the United States
- ◆ Pest of concern which means any living stage of any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with

any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants; or any living stage of insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants or reproductive parts thereof, viruses, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances of the aforementioned which are not genetically engineered as defined in 7CFR 340.1 which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof, or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants

### 7CFR 352

7CFR 352 Subpart—Safeguard Regulations provides the following: Restricts the importation of all items which are either prohibited or restricted by Subparts 319 or 330 and are subject to safeguard regulations when:

- ◆ Brought in for a temporary stay and unloading is not intended, i.e., ships' stores
- ◆ Unloaded for transshipment and direct exportation
- ◆ Unloaded for transportation and exportation (T&E)
- ◆ Unloading and entry at a subsequent port is intended (residue cargo)
- ◆ Refused entry under Subparts 319 or 330

### 7CFR 360

7CFR 360 Subpart—Noxious Weed Regulation provides the following: Lists weeds that are noxious and allows the importation of seed of listed weeds only under an import permit.

If you are unsure whether a plant is a Federal noxious weed, see [Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus](#) in the *Reference*.

### 50CFR 17.12

50CFR 17.12 Subpart—Endangered and threatened plants, provides the following: Lists all species of plants that have been determined by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, to be endangered or threatened.

### 50CFR 23.23

50CFR 23.23 Subpart—Endangered Species Convention provides the following: Lists all species of plants and animals that have been placed in Appendix I, Appendix II, or Appendix III.

### 50CFR 24.12

50CFR 24.12 Section—Designated ports, provides the following: List of U.S. Department of Agriculture ports that are designated for the import, export, or re-export of plants listed in 50CFR 17.12 or 50CFR 23.23.

### **Treatment Manual**

The *Treatment Manual* provides the details of treatments when a commodity must be treated as a condition of entry or based on pest findings.

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## **Application**

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* informs CBP officials and PPQ officers about how to regulate commercial and noncommercial shipments of fresh, cut articles of the florist trade.

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## **Reporting Problems**

Use [Table 1-1](#) to determine where to report problems with the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*.

**TABLE 1-1: Where To Report Problems with the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual***

<b>If you:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
Are unable to access the on-line manual	CONTACT PPQ's Manuals Unit. If the situation warrants immediate action, call 240-629-1934 OR e-mail < <a href="mailto:john.l.patterson@aphis.usda.gov">john.l.patterson@aphis.usda.gov</a> >. Otherwise, print, complete, and mail a <i>Comment Sheet</i> (located at the end of the manual) to PPQ's Manuals Unit
Have a suggestion for improving the formatting (design, layout, composition), grammar, or spelling	
Disagree with the admissibility of a commodity	CONTACT PPQ's Biological and Technical Services through proper channels if the situation warrants an immediate response. Otherwise, print, complete, and mail a <i>Comment Sheet</i> (located at the end of the manual) to PPQ's Manuals Unit
Disagree with policy or procedures	CONTACT PPQ's Quarantine Policy, Analysis, and Support through proper channels with the reason for the disagreement and a recommendation

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## **Conventions**

Conventions are established by custom and are widely recognized and accepted. Major conventions used in this manual follow.

### **Advisories**

Advisories are used throughout the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* to bring important information to your attention. Please carefully review each advisory. The definitions coincide with American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and are in the format shown below.



DANGEROUS indicates that people could easily be hurt or killed.



WARNING indicates that people could possibly be hurt or killed.



CAUTION indicates that people could possibly be endangered and slightly hurt.



NOTICE indicates a possibly dangerous situation where goods might be damaged.



IMPORTANT indicates helpful information.

## Boldface

Boldface type is used to emphasize important words throughout this manual. These words include: **do not**, **except**, **never**, **not**, **only**, **other than**.

## Bullets

Bulleted lists indicate that there is no order to the information listed.

## Chapters

This manual contains the following chapters: *Introduction*, *Procedures*, and *Reference*.

## Contents

Most every chapter has a table of contents that lists the heading titles, and is located at the beginning of the chapter to help facilitate finding information.

## Control Data

Information placed at the top and bottom of each page helps users keep track of where they are in the manual and manual updates. At the top of the page is the chapter, section, and first-level heading. At the bottom of the page is the month, year, manual transmittal number, manual title, page number, and USDA-APHIS work unit responsible for content.

## Decision Tables

Many of the tables in this manual are called decision tables. Read decision tables from left to right, beginning with the column headings and moving right one column at a time. Each column represents a condition with the last column on the right representing the action to take once all the conditions are met. When using [Table 1-2](#) if you are a 28 year old female, you would schedule a physical.

**TABLE 1-2: How to Use Decision Tables**

If you are a:	And your age is:	Then:
Male	Under 30	<b>Do not</b> schedule a physical
	30 or over	Schedule a physical
Female	Under 25	<b>Do not</b> schedule a physical
	25 or over	Schedule a physical

## Examples

Examples are used to clarify a point by applying it to a real-world situation. Examples always appear in boxes as a means of visually separating them from the other information contained on the page.

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	Examples are graphically placed boxes within the text as a means of visually separating information from other information contained on the page. Examples will always appear in a box.
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## Footnotes

Footnotes are notes usually placed at the bottom of a page that comments on or cites a reference for a designated part of the text. Two types of footnotes are used in the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*.

- ◆ General text footnotes that are located at the bottom of the page
- ◆ Table or figure footnotes that are located directly below the associated table or figure. If a table or figure continues beyond one page, the associated footnotes will appear on the last page below the table or figure.

## Heading Levels

Within each chapter and section there are three heading levels. The first heading is indicated by a horizontal line followed by the title which continues across both the left and right columns. The second heading is in the right-hand column with the text beginning below it. The third heading is in the left-hand column and is used to easily scan topics.

## Hypertext Links (Highlighting) to Tables, Figures, and Headings

Tables, figures, and headings are highlighted using bold print. Hypertext links within the on-line manual are also highlighted using bold print and the print color is blue. Headings are highlighted using italic print.

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	Refer to <b>Table 1-1</b> in the <i>Introduction</i> to determine where to report problems with this manual.
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## Indentions

Entry requirements which are summarized from CFRs, import permits, or policies are indented on the page.

## Italics

The following items are italicized throughout the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*:

- ◆ Cross-references to headings
- ◆ Publication names
- ◆ Scientific names of commodities

## Numbering Scheme

A two-level numbering scheme is used in this manual for pages, tables, and figures. The first number represents the chapter. The second number represented the page, table, or figure. This numbering scheme allows for easier updating and adding pages without having to reprint an entire chapter. Dashes are used in page numbering to differentiate page numbers from decimal points.





# 2

Cut Flowers and  
Greenery

## Procedures

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### Introduction

The information presented in *Procedures* chapter includes the prerequisites and general inspection procedures for sampling, inspecting, determining pest risk, and regulating fresh, cut articles; and the protocol for the National Cut Flower Release Program.

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### Preparation

The information presented under *Preparation* is a prerequisite to the *General Inspection Procedures*. Be sure to complete the preparatory tasks described below.

### Information Needed

Do some solid investigating and be creative when collecting the necessary information which can be obtained from a variety of sources. Refer to **Table 2-1 on page 2-3** for sources of information. HOLD all shipments until you have the needed information.

- ◆ Scientific or common name of the cut articles
- ◆ Origin of the cut articles (where they were grown or harvested, **not** the port of lading)
- ◆ Destination of the cut articles where they will be used (**not** always the port of entry)
- ◆ Size and kind of shipment: commercial or noncommercial
  - ❖ Commercial or larger quantity shipments are imported for resale or for profit
  - ❖ Noncommercial or smaller quantity shipments are imported for personal use and not for profit (usually enter as passenger baggage, trade samples, household goods, and mail)
- ◆ Presence or absence of required import permits and foreign phytosanitary certificates
- ◆ Intended use of cut articles (how the fresh, cut articles are to be used determines what restrictions apply. For example, Chrysanthemum stems could be used as greenery or cut flowers, as herbs or vegetables, or as parts to grow the plants. When the intended use of fresh, cut articles is unknown, regulate them as if they were intended for planting or growing and use MCFR 319.37, *Port of Entry Manual*.

Make sure that the information is accurate. Manifests often show the port or airport of lading, but **not** the origin of the articles; therefore, you may need to check other documents for the country of origin. Consult reference materials and PPQ specialists (botanist, entomologist, and plant pathologist) through proper channels when you are **not** sure what is being imported.

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	An air waybill of lading shows 15 boxes of daffodils, <i>Narcissus</i> spp., being imported from the Netherlands; but when you inspect the flowers, you notice the boxes have printing that says the flowers were grown in Israel.
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TABLE 2-1: Where to Collect Information Needed

If the shipment is:	Then get information from:
Commercial (for resale or for profit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Carrier documents (air waybills and shipping papers)</li> <li>◆ Computers and computer printouts</li> <li>◆ Foreign phytosanitary certificates</li> <li>◆ Interviews with importers, brokers, freight forwarders, or other representatives of the importer</li> <li>◆ Invoices (obtained from importer or broker)</li> <li>◆ Labels</li> <li>◆ Manifests and other U.S. Customs forms</li> <li>◆ Notices of arrival</li> <li>◆ Packing lists</li> <li>◆ Permits (PPQ, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES), Endangered Species (ESA))</li> </ul>
Noncommercial (not for sale nor profit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Declarations (oral or written U.S. Customs declaration)</li> <li>◆ Documents (such as a sales receipt)</li> <li>◆ Foreign phytosanitary certificates</li> <li>◆ Labels (information written on the packaging)</li> <li>◆ Interviews with importers</li> <li>◆ Permits</li> </ul>

### Inspectional Area Needed

In order to inspect effectively, you need the following inspection area and operational supports:

- ◆ **Designated Inspection Area**
- ◆ **Inspection Surface**
- ◆ **Lighting**

#### Designated Inspection Area

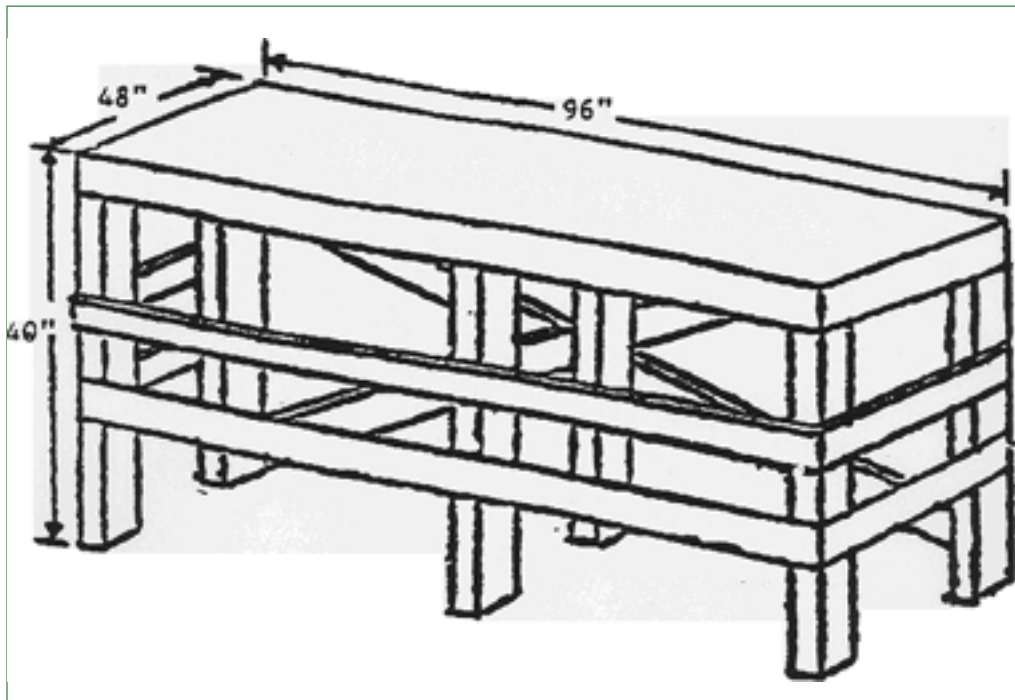
Ports of entry where cut flower shipments are received regularly should have a designated area for inspectional operations. The designated area should be as follows:

- ◆ Inspection surface (table) **must** be located outside the flow of warehouse traffic, i.e., pedestrians, forklifts, pallet jacks, etc.
- ◆ Inspection surface (table) **must not** be used for cargo storage or any purpose **other than** agricultural inspection and **must** be kept clean and dry
- ◆ Adequately ventilated with fans; wherever possible, fans should be permanently mounted either on the floor or wall
- ◆ Easily accessible for inspectors, i.e., **not** blocked by cargo or equipment

- ◆ Secure area capable of being locked with a USDA-APHIS seal for storing quarantined cut flowers, ideally located within the warehouse or cooler<sup>1</sup>
- ◆ Designated USDA-APHIS office space, with a secured door, telephone, desk, chair, and sufficient space for USDA-APHIS files; USDA-APHIS shall be provided keys for access to the inspection area

## Inspection Surface

The inspection surface used to inspect cut flowers should be smooth and cleanable. The surface should be painted white or covered with white laminate to provide the greatest visibility. A sturdy, large table that is 36 to 40 inches high is ideal. The minimum width and length of the table should be 48 x 96 inches. The table may be greater than the minimum standards, if a company or warehouse desires. Also, the table surface edges **should not** have any raised edges. See [Figure 2-1](#) for a diagram of a general inspection table.



**FIGURE 2-1: Diagram of a General Inspection Table**

## Lighting

Good, strong lighting is necessary to inspect cut flowers. Fluorescent lighting is the best. Where possible, supplement the overhead fluorescent lighting with a table lamp with magnifier. See the following optimum lighting for inspecting cut flowers:

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1 When a secure area **is not** feasible, arrangements may be made to seal infested material in another manner and/or location.

- ◆ Two 96 inch fluorescent bulbs centered directly over each 48 x 96 inch section of inspection surface
- ◆ Install light fixtures 44 to 56 inches above the inspection surface; **do not** install light fixtures more than 8 feet above the floor surface

### Materials Needed

When inspecting, have the following materials available:

- ◆ Alcohol (for insect preservation)
- ◆ Bags, small brown paper
- ◆ Brush (a small one) and probe (for picking up insects)
- ◆ Flash light
- ◆ Gloves, plastic or rubber for inspecting treated flowers and foliage
- ◆ Hand lens
- ◆ Knife
- ◆ Manuals
- ◆ Regulatory stamps (Hold, Released, Treated & Released, Authorize Shipment to, Released for Export, and Inspected & Released)
- ◆ Vials, PPQ Forms 309, paper clips (for interceptions)

### PPQ Inspection Station Facilities for Fumigating Commercial Shipments

PPQ inspection stations may fumigate commercial shipments of cut flowers **only** when the following criteria are met<sup>2</sup>:

- ◆ Facility is **not** being used to fumigate nursery stock; fumigation of propagative material takes precedence over the fumigation of cut flowers
- ◆ Size of the inspectional unit must be small enough to fit into the chamber so that the entire inspectional unit can be treated in a single fumigation
- ◆ USDA-APHIS-PPQ will benefit from fumigating the cut flowers in the inspection station. Program costs for fumigating in the inspection station require less manpower than monitoring a commercial fumigation, which may involve regulatory officials traveling long distances

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<sup>2</sup> If such criteria **do not** exist at the point of entry, then other means of fumigation should take place in order to satisfy and bring into compliance the regulatory action of treatments.

- ◆ USDA-APHIS-PPQ Regional Office **must** approve the procedure (The option to use the inspection station facilities for fumigating commercial shipments of cut flowers **must** have the support of local management, considering the available manpower and facilities availability)

## Regulatory Action

Once you have all the information needed to make a regulatory decision, take one of the following actions:

- ◆ **AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT**
- ◆ **HOLD**
- ◆ **PROHIBIT ENTRY**
- ◆ **RELEASE**

### AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT

The regulatory action to AUTHORIZE SHIPMENT may be authorized under Customs bond (also called in-transit) and allows the item to move to another port where CBP or PPQ have personnel to inspect or treat the item. Authorize shipment if:

- ◆ The receiving CBP or PPQ office agrees to clear the cargo
- ◆ The cargo is moving to an approved treatment facility when you would prescribe proper safeguards to prevent any pests escape
- ◆ The cargo remains aboard the carrier as residue cargo and the destination is authorized for the regulated cargo
- ◆ The conditions of the import permit require that the regulated cargo be cleared or treated at a specific port of entry, e.g., Departmental permit material authorized shipment to the National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland

### HOLD

The regulatory action to HOLD maintains control of the cargo while:

- ◆ Collecting information to make a regulatory decision
- ◆ Awaiting inspection of the cargo
- ◆ Awaiting importer or representative to make cargo accessible for inspection
- ◆ Awaiting the identification of an “urgent interception”<sup>3</sup>

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3 If a commercial shipment requires treatment or if the shipment is being held pending the identification of a pest, allow the importer to have the commodity treated or re-exported, or arrange for its destruction. In general, it is impractical to treat articles intercepted in baggage; therefore, seize and destroy such articles. On occasion, because of the high value of fresh, cut articles, you may have to defer a decision to a higher authority. In this instance, safeguard the articles and refrigerate if necessary. Tell the passengers that they must arrange for the pick up or the forwarding of the articles if they are found to be admissible.

## PROHIBIT ENTRY

- ◆ Awaiting decision by importer to apply for required import permit, to treat<sup>3</sup>, or to re-export
- ◆ Awaiting a copy of an approved import permit

Take the regulatory action PROHIBIT ENTRY if the plants or plant products are:

- ◆ Prohibited and **not** authorized by a Departmental permit
- ◆ Infested with plant pests and the importer refuses to treat the commodities
- ◆ Imported and the importer refuses to comply with the conditions of entry
- ◆ Infested with a pest for which a treatment **does not** exist or **is not** feasible

## RELEASE

Take the regulatory action to RELEASE after ensuring:

- ◆ The material is admissible after inspection
- ◆ All import permit requirements have been met
- ◆ Treatable pests have **not** been found
- ◆ Required treatments, if any, have been completed
- ◆ All required documents are in order (CITES, import permits, foreign phytosanitary certificates)

**RELEASED UNDER THE CUT FLOWER RELEASE PROGRAM**—take the regulatory action to release under the National Cut Flower Release Program when a flower and country of origin combination that is eligible for release is **not** selected as the flower of the day. This regulatory action is only used at participating ports of entry for importation of high volume, low risk cut flowers. (See [“Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program”](#) on [page 2-28](#).)

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## General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

**Figure 2-2** is an overview of the steps involved in sampling, inspecting, determining pest risk, and regulating fresh, cut articles and greenery. Details of each step follow the overview.

## Procedures


### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

- Step 1: Determine if Articles Are Admissible or Prohibited**
- Step 2: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement**
- Step 3: Check for Import Permit Requirements**
- Step 4: Identify the Level of Pest Risk**
- Step 5: Determine the Sample Size**
- Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage**
- Step 7: Take Regulatory Actions Based on Inspection Results**

**FIGURE 2-2: Overview of the General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles**

Use **Table 2-2** to determine if the commercial shipment of cut flowers is one that falls under the protocol of the National Cut Flower Release Program.

**TABLE 2-2: Categories of Shipments**

<b>If the shipment is entering:</b>	<b>And the flower and country of origin combination is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
◆ Atlanta, Georgia	Included in the list eligible for release under the National Cut Flower Release Program (See <b>Figure 2-3</b> )	GO to “Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program” on <b>page 2-28</b>
◆ Chicago, Illinois		
◆ Houston, Texas	<b>Not</b> eligible for release under the National Cut Flower Release Program	GO to “Step 1: Determine if Articles Are Admissible or Prohibited” on <b>page 2-9</b>
◆ JFK, New York		
◆ Los Angeles, California		
◆ Miami, Florida		
◆ Port Hueneme, California		
◆ San Juan, Puerto Rico		
Port of entry <b>other than</b> listed above		



### **Step 1: Determine if Articles Are Admissible or Prohibited**

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying the shipment, determine the admissibility of each kind of cut article using the *Reference* to identify if the articles are restricted or prohibited by USDA-APHIS-PPQ regulations.

Initially screen for prohibitions using **Table 2-3 on page 2-10** if the cut articles were listed in the *Reference*, or using **Table 2-4 on page 2-11** if the cut articles were **not** listed in the *Reference*.

The *Index* is another quick source to look up cut articles of concern. The *Index* will list those cut articles that are in the *Reference* as well as those that are enterable but with an assigned pest risk level, which you will determine in “**Step 4: Identify the Level of Pest Risk**” on **page 2-14**.

The more common importations of cut articles usually:

- ◆ Will **not** be from protected plants
- ◆ Will **not** be listed in the *Reference* as restricted or prohibited
- ◆ Will **not** be residue cargo (“**Step 2: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement**” on **page 2-12**)
- ◆ Will **not** require a permit (“**Step 3: Check for Import Permit Requirements**” on **page 2-13**)

Therefore, for more common importations of cut articles you may be able to skip from the *Index* directly to “**Step 4: Identify the Level of Pest Risk**” on **page 2-14** to identify the level of pest risk for inspecting the shipment.

## Procedures

### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

**TABLE 2-3: Screen for Prohibitions of Cut Articles Listed in the *Reference***

If the cut articles are:	And the regulatory action listed is to:	And you find:	Then:
Protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants <sup>1</sup>		→	FOLLOW the directions provided in the <i>Reference</i>
Not from protected plants, noxious weeds, or parasitic plants	INSPECT and RELEASE	→	GO to “ <a href="#">Step 2: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-12</a>
	REQUIRE a treatment	→	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a PPQ Officer through proper channels
	PROHIBIT ENTRY	Prohibited articles mixed with admissible articles	1. Depending upon local policy and the situation at hand (shipment size, workload, packaging of individual stems or varieties), either:  HOLD the shipment until a 100 percent inspection can be performed, OR  PROHIBIT ENTRY to the shipment
		Only prohibited articles	1. If <b>unaccompanied</b> by a Departmental permit issued by PPQ’s Permit Services, then ALLOW the importer to re-export or destroy the shipment 2. If in baggage or the mail, then PROHIBIT ENTRY 3. EXIT this manual

- 1 If you are unsure whether the articles are protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants, refer to [Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus](#) in the *Reference* for directions about how to access GRIN and other databases.

TABLE 2-4: Screen for Prohibitions of Cut Articles Not Listed in the *Reference*

If the cut articles are:	And the cut articles are:	And they were cut in:	Then:
Protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants <sup>1</sup>	CITES or ESA protected plants	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HOLD shipment</li> <li>2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist to determine if you are a CITES designated port for the cut articles being imported.</li> <li>3. If you are a CITES designated port for the cut articles being imported: TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations REGULATE as CITES or ESA as appropriate</li> <li>4. If you are <b>not</b> a CITES designated port for the cut articles being imported: SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations GIVE the importer one of the following options: <b>Reexport</b> the cut articles to the country of origin <b>Reroute</b> the cut articles to a CITES designated port <b>NOTE:</b> Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer</li> </ol>
	Federal noxious weeds	→	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HOLD shipment</li> <li>2. CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest Plant Inspection Station or a CBP agricultural specialist<sup>2</sup></li> </ol>
	Parasitic plants	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Not</b> from protected plants, noxious weeds, or parasitic plants	With fruits attached	Canada or New Zealand	GO to “ <a href="#">Step 2: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-12</a>
		<b>Other than</b> Canada or New Zealand	PROHIBIT ENTRY to prevent the establishment of fruit flies
	Without fruits	→	GO to “ <a href="#">Step 2: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-12</a>

1 If you are unsure whether the articles are protected by CITES or ESA, or are from Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants, refer to [Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus](#) in the *Reference* for directions about how to access GRIN and other databases.

2 These local specialists will consult with PPQ’s Biological and Technical Services as decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

## Procedures

### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

## Step 2: Determine Whether to Inspect or Authorize Movement

Use **Table 2-5** to determine if you will authorize movement to another port staffed by CBP and equipped to complete the inspection.

**TABLE 2-5: Residue Cargo Handling**

If the cut flowers are:	And the other port is:	And the cut flowers are with:	Then:
Remaining on board a carrier that is destined to another port	Equipped to complete the inspection	Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits	1. STAMP the air waybill or bill of lading as SHIPMENT AUTHORIZED TO: 2. RELEASE the inbound manifest
		Botanical fruits	1. REQUIRE a transit permit under 7CFR 352 2. REFER to <i>Appendix A</i> , “ <a href="#">Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates</a> ” on <a href="#">page A-1</a>
	Not equipped to complete the inspection	→	1. INSPECT the shipment at the port of first arrival 2. GO to “ <a href="#">Step 3: Check for Import Permit Requirements</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-13</a>
Removed at the first port of arrival	→	→	

### Step 3: Check for Import Permit Requirements

Except where noted in the *Reference*, most cut flowers **do not** require an import permit.

REQUIRE a USDA-APHIS-PPQ issued Protected Plant Permit (formerly General Permit) for CITES or ESA regulated cut articles being imported by individuals or companies trading for gain or profit. If the importer lacks a General Permit when one is required, then the importer must apply for one. Importers apply for General Permits by completing PPQ Form 621, Application for General Permit to Engage in the Business of Importing, Exporting, or Reexporting Terrestrial Plants. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address (follow the links for CITES and ESA):

<<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>>

If the importer has an import permit, then follow the instructions on the import permit. If the importer lacks an import permit when one is required, then the importer must apply for one with USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services. Refer to *Appendix A*, “[Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates](#)” on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information on processing import permits.

Otherwise, proceed to “[Step 4: Identify the Level of Pest Risk](#)” on [page 2-14](#).

### Step 4: Identify the Level of Pest Risk

The level of pest risk helps determine the extent to which you should inspect cut flowers for significant pests. The pest risk level of cut flowers differs depending on the genera and where the cut flowers were grown. There are three levels of pest risk: **high**, **moderate**, and **low**. The levels are determined for genera of cut flowers based on previous imports and interceptions.

Cut flowers that are **high** risk or **low** risk are listed in **Table 2-6 on page 2-16**, *Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers*. Cut flowers **not** listed in the guide are a **moderate** level of pest risk. The guide is **only** an aid in determining the thoroughness of inspection. Inspect all shipments of cut flowers regardless of whether they are high risk, moderate risk, or low risk. Low risk flowers entering under the Cut Flower Release Program will be inspected using the schedule established for those flowers (see “**Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program**” on **page 2-28**). Also, inspection techniques and sampling rates are the same for domestic products entering as foreign origin moving from Hawaii and Puerto Rico to the mainland.



If you feel that the level of pest risk in the guide is either excessive or too lenient for a particular kind of flower from a specific country or region of the world, then notify USDA-APHIS-PPQ through proper channels. PPQ periodically reevaluates the levels of pest risk and makes appropriate changes based on new interceptions, field input, or other pest information.

Using **Table 2-6 on page 2-16** and follow these steps to identify the level of pest risk:

1. Look up the genus name of the cut flower in **Table 2-6 on page 2-16**. The genera are listed in alphabetical order, down the left column. All genera are **not** listed. If the genus is **not** listed, then the level of pest risk is moderate.

2. Identify the country where the flowers were grown. The foreign phytosanitary certificate may list the country of origin next to the flower entry. The boxes or containers may also contain markings that identify the country of origin.
3. Once you find the genus listed, then look in the center column for the country where the flowers were grown. If the country is **not** listed, then the level of pest risk is moderate.
4. Identify the level of pest risk listed in the right column next to the cut flower and country entries.
5. Make a note next to the flower entry on the invoice or the foreign phytosanitary certificate as to the inspection level—high, moderate, or low.
6. Go to [“Step 5: Determine the Sample Size” on page 2-21](#), and continue with your inspection.

## Procedures

### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

**TABLE 2-6: Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers**

<b>If the cut flowers are:</b>	<b>And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:</b>	<b>Then identify the pest risk level as:</b>
<i>Achillea</i> (yarrow)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Alstroemeria</i> (Peruvian lily)	Eastern Hemisphere (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe)	High
	Ecuador	Low
<i>Amaryllis</i> (belladonna)	Netherlands	Low
	South Africa	Low
<i>Anemone</i> (windflower)	Israel	Low
	Netherlands	Low
<i>Anthurium</i> (tailflower)	Colombia	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Jamaica	Low
<i>Antirrhinum</i> (snapdragon)	Colombia	Low
<i>Aster</i> (aster)	Colombia	High
	Costa Rica	Low
	Dominica Republic	Low
<i>Brodiaea</i> (= <i>Triteleia</i> , = <i>Ipheion</i> ) (spring starflower)	Netherlands	High
<i>Centaurea</i> (cornflower)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Chamaelaucium</i> (waxflower)	Israel	High
<i>Chrysanthemum</i> (mum) <sup>1</sup>	Africa	High
	Colombia	High
	Chile	High
	Dominican Republic	Low
	Ecuador	High
	Europe	High



**TABLE 2-6: Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (continued)**

<b>If the cut flowers are:</b>	<b>And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:</b>	<b>Then identify the pest risk level as:</b>
<i>Cytisus</i> (scotch broom)	Italy	High
<i>Delphinium</i> (= <i>Consolida</i> ) (larkspur)	Netherlands	High
<i>Dianthus</i> (carnation, pinks)	Chile	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Dominican Republic	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Guatemala	Low
	Panama	Low
	Peru	Low
<i>Eryngium</i> (button snake-root, sea holly, spirit weed)	Netherlands	High
<i>Euphorbia</i> (spurge, poinsettia)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Eustoma grandiflora</i> ( <i>Lisianthus</i> )	Colombia	Low
	Ecuador	Low
<i>Forsythia</i> (golden-bells)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Freesia</i>	Colombia	Low
	Netherlands	Low
<i>Gerbera</i> (Transvaal daisy, Barberton daisy)	Colombia	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Israel	Low
<i>Gloriosa</i> (glory lily)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Gypsophila</i> (baby's-breath)	Colombia	Low
	Eastern Hemisphere (Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe)	High

## Procedures

### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

**TABLE 2-6: Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (continued)**

<b>If the cut flowers are:</b>	<b>And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:</b>	<b>Then identify the pest risk level as:</b>
<i>Hippeastrum</i>	Netherlands	Low
	South Africa	Low
<i>Hyacinthus</i> (hyacinth)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Hypericum</i> (St. John's wort)	All countries	High
<i>Ixia</i> (African corn lily)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Liatrix</i> (blazing star, button snakeroot, gay-feather)	Colombia	Low
	Dominican Republic	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Netherlands	High
<i>Lilium</i> (lily)	Colombia	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Dominican Republic	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	New Zealand	Low
	South Africa	Low
<i>Limonium</i> (sea lavender, statice)	Ecuador	Low
<i>Montbretia</i> (= <i>Tritonia</i> )	Netherlands	Low
<i>Muscari</i> (grape-hyacinth)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Narcissus</i> (daffodil)	Great Britain	Low
	Israel	Low
	Netherlands	Low
<i>Nerine</i> (Guernsey lily)	Netherlands	Low

**TABLE 2-6: Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (continued)**

<b>If the cut flowers are:</b>	<b>And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:</b>	<b>Then identify the pest risk level as:</b>
Orchid	Australia	Low
	Netherlands	Low
	New Zealand	Low
	Singapore	High
	Thailand	High
<i>Ornithogalum</i> (chinchinchee, star-of-Bethlehem)	Colombia	Low
	Netherlands	Low
<i>Physostegia</i> (false dragonhead, obedient plant)	Netherlands	High
<i>Ranunculus</i> (Persian buttercup)	Israel	Low
<i>Rosa</i> (rose) <sup>2</sup>	Bolivia	Low
	Chile	Low
	Colombia	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Dominican Republic	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Guatemala	Low
	Panama	Low
	Peru	Low
Rose Bouquets <sup>3</sup>	Colombia	Low
	Costa Rica	Low
	Ecuador	Low
	Guatemala	Low
<i>Rudbeckia</i> (coneflower, black-eyed Susan)	Netherlands	High
<i>Ruscus</i> (butcher's broom, box holly)	Israel	Low
<i>Scabiosa</i> (scabious, pincushion flower)	Netherlands	High
<i>Spiraea</i> (spirea, bridal-wreath)	Netherlands	High

## Procedures

### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

**TABLE 2-6: Guide to the Pest Risk Level of Cut Flowers (continued)**

<b>If the cut flowers are:</b>	<b>And the country or region where the flowers were grown is:</b>	<b>Then identify the pest risk level as:</b>
<i>Strelitzia</i> (bird of paradise)	Costa Rica	Low
	Guatemala	Low
<i>Triteleia</i> (= <i>Brodiaea</i> )	Netherlands	Low
<i>Tritonia</i> (= <i>Montbretia</i> )	Netherlands	Low
<i>Tulipa</i> (tulip)	Netherlands	Low
<i>Zantedeschia</i> (arum lily, calla)	Colombia	Low
	Netherlands	Low
	New Zealand	Low

- 1 Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).
- 2 If inspecting *Rosa* spp. in Puerto Rico, then assign a moderate risk level. If *Phragmidium* is found, then HOLD the shipment and CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels.
- 3 If 75 percent of the stems in a bouquet are roses (excluding greenery), then identify the bouquet as a Rose Bouquet.

### **Step 5: Determine the Sample Size**

To determine the sample size, do as follows:

1. Use **Table 2-7 on page 2-22** and **Table 2-8 on page 2-23** to determine what constitutes an inspectional unit.
2. Use **Table 2-9 on page 2-23** to determine the sample size. A sample size is how many boxes you should open and how many flowers you should examine from each inspectional unit. This table is **only** a guide. If any of the following situations present themselves, then increase the number of boxes to open or the amount of flowers to examine:
  - A. Shipment has been transshipped (pest risk increases because of the possibility of infestation at the transshipment point)
  - B. Symptoms or signs of pests are found in the sample
  - C. Time of year alerts you to seasonal pests
  - D. Recent pest findings indicate a higher level of pest risk than listed in the guide to the level of pest risk (see **Table 2-6 on page 2-16**)

## Procedures


### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

**TABLE 2-7: Determine the Inspectional Unit**




If there:	And are imported by:	And the cut articles are:	And the boxes contain:	Then:
Is one bill of lading			Same genus <sup>2</sup>	1. CONSIDER all the boxes as one inspectional unit 2. GO to <a href="#">Table 2-9 on page 2-23</a>
			Different genera	GO to <a href="#">Table 2-8 on page 2-23</a>
Are two or more bills of lading <sup>1</sup>	One consignee	Certain to have been grown at the same location that can be identified	Same genus	1. CONSIDER all the boxes as one inspectional unit 2. GO to <a href="#">Table 2-9 on page 2-23</a>
			Different genera	GO to <a href="#">Table 2-8 on page 2-23</a>
		Uncertain to have been grown at the same location (the grower <b>cannot</b> be identified)	Different genera	1. CONSIDER those boxes on the one bill of lading as one inspectional unit 2. GO to <a href="#">Table 2-9 on page 2-23</a>
			Same genus <sup>2</sup>	
	More than one consignee	Uncertain to have been grown at the same location (the grower <b>cannot</b> be identified)	Same genus <sup>2</sup>	1. CONSIDER all the boxes on one bill of lading as one inspectional unit 2. GO to <a href="#">Table 2-9 on page 2-23</a>
			Different genera	GO to <a href="#">Table 2-8 on page 2-23</a>
		Certain to have been grown at the same location that can be identified	Different genera	1. If operationally feasible, then CONSIDER all boxes as one unit. If <b>not</b> , then CONSIDER the boxes on one bill of lading as one inspection unit 2. GO to <a href="#">Table 2-9 on page 2-23</a>
			Same genus	

- 1 Includes a bill of lading for one consignee and a house air waybill for one consignee; **does not** include a consolidated air waybill.
- 2 Flowers of the same genus that appear to be grown at different locations or under different conditions may be considered as a separate inspectional unit

**TABLE 2-8: Determine the Inspectional Unit For Shipments That Have Different Genera**

If the boxes contain:	And each box contains:	Then consider all boxes:
One genus per box		CONSIDER all boxes containing the same genus as one inspectional unit (one inspectional unit for each genus)
Mixed flowers (more than one genus per box)	Same mixture	CONSIDER all boxes one inspectional unit
	Different mixtures	CONSIDER all boxes containing common contents (genera) grouped into one inspectional unit

**TABLE 2-9: Determine the Sample Size of Each Inspectional Unit**

If the boxes contain:	And the pest risk level is:	And the number of boxes is:	Then:
One genus per box	High		1. OPEN and EXAMINE at least two boxes of each genus 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the contents 3. GO to “ <a href="#">Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-24</a>
	Moderate		1. OPEN and EXAMINE at least one box of each genus 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the contents 3. GO to “ <a href="#">Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-24</a>
	Low	Less than 50	1. OPEN and EXAMINE at least one box of each genus 2. INSPECT between 25 and 50 percent of the contents 3. GO to “ <a href="#">Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-24</a>
		50 or more	1. OPEN and EXAMINE at least one box of each genus 2. INSPECT 100 percent of the contents 3. GO to “ <a href="#">Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-24</a>
Two or more genera per box			1. OPEN and EXAMINE enough boxes to inspect two bunches of each genus, placing emphasis on those flowers of high risk and moderate risk 2. GO to “ <a href="#">Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage</a> ” on <a href="#">page 2-24</a>

## Step 6: Inspect the Cut Flowers and Foliage

Follow these steps to inspect the cut flowers and foliage:

1. Put on gloves (plastic or rubber) before handling the flowers or foliage to protect yourself against articles that have been treated with a pesticide.



Take appropriate cautions as fresh, cut flowers and foliage may have pesticide residue. Check accompanying documents, container markings and labels to learn if the contents were treated. If you detect a chemical odor, then suspect that the contents were treated.

2. Tell the importer or importer's representative which boxes or containers they need to pull out of the shipment, open for inspection, and aerate if treated.
3. Prepare the stems or bunches of flowers and foliage for inspection. The techniques used differ for articles packed in bunches than for those packed as loose stems. Usually loose stems are of a lower risk than those tied in bunches. See [Table 2-10 on page 2-25](#).
4. Examine the flowers and foliage by selectively:
  - A. Spreading apart inflorescences (petals of the flowers)
  - B. Opening the calyx at the base of the flower
  - C. Breaking apart bracteal heads (leaf-like plant part at the base of the flowers)
  - D. Cutting open stems
5. Look for the following:
  - A. Freedom from roots and soil. If roots are attached to fresh, cut articles as sometimes occurs with lily-of-the-valley, then regulate them as if they were intended for planting or growing. When it is practical, give the importer the option of cutting off the roots and entering the cut articles under 7CFR 319.74. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels.
  - B. Presence of fruits. If fruits are present, follow [Table 2-11 on page 2-26](#).
  - C. Packing material. Have unauthorized material removed and destroyed.
  - D. Pests. When found, use [Table 2-12 on page 2-27](#) to determine the quarantine action to take.



Carefully but thoroughly inspect flowers that are delicately packed.



- i. Shake or tap each flower or bunch while holding over the inspection surface. Tap with enough force to dislodge any crawling insect larvae, adult flying insects that cling to the article, or fecal material.
  - ii. Closely examine the inspection surface to catch the smaller pests such as thrips, aphids, and early instar larvae. Look for anything that moves and fecal material that may have been dislodged.
6. Examine the leaves and stems for the following:
  - A. Signs of feeding (discolored tunneling in the leaves made by insects that feed internally)
  - B. Symptoms of diseases (discolored sections, rust, or black spots)
  - C. Snails, larvae, and/or insects
7. Inspect the bottom of the box for larvae, insects, snails, or evidence of these pests.
8. Once you complete the inspection, then appropriately discard the gloves. Wash your hands with soap and water.
9. If the shipment shows evidence of having been treated but was **not** so marked, then mark the documents and container to alert others who may handle the shipment.
10. GO to [“Step 7: Take Regulatory Actions Based on Inspection Results” on page 2-27](#).

**TABLE 2-10: Preparation of Cut Flowers for Inspection**


If the cut articles are packed as:	Then:
Bunches	1. REMOVE the bunches one at a time from the box 2. If the bunches are individually wrapped, then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. TAKE off an end or side of the wrapping</li> <li>b. REMOVE the wrapping over the inspection surface</li> </ol> 3. CUT strings or bands to free the leaves and flowers
Loose stems	1. If the articles have a high-level of pest risk, then REMOVE all the stems from the box 2. If the articles have a low- or moderate-level of pest risk, then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. REMOVE <b>only</b> the first layer of articles from the box</li> <li>b. INSPECT the remaining flowers in the box</li> </ol>

## Procedures

### General Inspection Procedures for Clearing Fresh, Cut Articles

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**TABLE 2-11: Action to Take When Inspecting Cut Flowers for Presence of Fruits**

If fruits are:	And the genus:	Then:
Present	Was listed in the <i>Reference</i> as admissible with fruits (for example <i>Ilex</i> spp. from Canada)	CONTINUE with your inspection
	Was <b>not</b> listed in the <i>Reference</i> as admissible with fruits	PROHIBIT ENTRY (such fruits are hosts to fruit flies)
Absent		CONTINUE with your inspection

## Step 7: Take Regulatory Actions Based on Inspection Results

To determine the action to take based on pest findings, then do as follows:

1. If you find pests (insects, mollusks, pathogens; then HOLD the shipment and SEND the interception for identification to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station through proper channels. If you find contaminants (inadmissible plant parts, plant debris, soil), then HOLD the shipment and REQUIRE removal and disposal of contaminant or PROHIBIT ENTRY.
2. CONSULT with PPQ to decide the regulatory action to take based on pest findings and whether the pests can be destroyed by an effective and authorized treatment. Provide the importer or broker with the following options:
  - A. Treat the inspectional unit under PPQ monitoring
  - B. Destroy the inspectional unit under CBP supervision at the owner's expense
  - C. Reexport the inspectional unit under proper safeguarding measures
3. When quarantine significant pests are found, then use **Table 2-12 on page 2-27** to determine the inspectional unit that requires quarantine action.

**TABLE 2-12: Quarantine Action to Take Based on Pest Findings**

If pests are found in an inspectional unit containing:	And the pests found are:	Then:
Same genus in all the boxes	—————→	TAKE quarantine action on the whole inspection unit
Mixed varieties and genera with more than one genus per box	On or closely associated with one genus of cut articles (scale, insects, leafminers, or pathogens)	TAKE quarantine action on all the boxes containing the same genus that are found infested or infected
	<b>Not</b> on or closely associated with one genus of cut articles (mobile pests such as lepidopterans, thrips, and snails)	TAKE quarantine action on the whole inspectional unit

## Protocol for The National Cut Flower Release Program

Use these special procedures for clearing commercial shipments of cut flowers that are imported under the protocol of the National Cut Flower Release Program (Release Program).

### Purpose

The purpose of the Release Program is to use pest risk analysis in processing agricultural cargo more effectively and efficiently by expediting the release of high volume, low risk cut flowers.

### Participating Ports

The following ports of entry are participating in the Release Program:

- ◆ Atlanta, Georgia
- ◆ Chicago, Illinois
- ◆ Houston, Texas
- ◆ JFK, New York
- ◆ Los Angeles, California
- ◆ Miami, Florida
- ◆ Port Hueneme, California
- ◆ San Juan, Puerto Rico

### Flower/Country Combinations Eligible for Release

**Figure 2-3** identifies the combinations of flower type and country of origin that are eligible for release.

Flower Type:	Country of Origin:
<i>Alstroemeria</i> spp. (Peruvian lily) Liliaceae	Ecuador
<i>Dianthus</i> spp. (carnation) Caryophyllaceae	Ecuador, Guatemala
<i>Gerbera</i> spp. (transvaal daisy) Asteraceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador
<i>Liatris</i> spp. (blazing star) Asteraceae	Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador
<i>Lilium</i> spp. (lily) Liliaceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador
<i>Limonium</i> spp. (sea lavender) Plumbaginaceae	Ecuador
<i>Lisianthus</i> spp. ( <i>Eustoma</i> spp.)	Ecuador
<i>Rosa</i> spp., Rosaceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala
Rose bouquets <sup>1</sup>	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador
<i>Zantedeschia</i> spp. (calla lily) Araceae	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador

**FIGURE 2-3: Flower and Country of Origin Combinations Eligible for Release**

<sup>1</sup> Any bouquet that 75 percent of the stems in the bouquet, excluding greenery, are *Rosa* spp.

## Limitations

Only commercial shipments of the cut flowers from the countries of origin listed in **Figure 2-3 on page 2-28** are eligible for release under the protocol of the Release Program.

## Procedures

Regulatory officials working at the participating ports of entry will follow these procedures when clearing commercial shipments of the cut flowers from the countries of origin that are listed in **Figure 2-3 on page 2-28** as eligible for release.

1. Use **Table 2-13** to determine eligibility for cut flower release. All commercial importations of the cut flowers from the countries of origin are inspected on randomly selected days each month.

**TABLE 2-13: Determining Eligibility for Cut Flower Release**

If the flower/country combination is:	Then:
Selected as the flower of the day	INSPECT the entire contents of one box of each flower/country combination from each grower
Not selected as the flower of the day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RELEASE without inspection</li> <li>2. GO to <b>"Documentation" on page 2-30</b></li> </ol>

2. USDA-APHIS-PPQ Headquarters will provide an annual schedule to CBP agricultural specialists detailing which, if any, flower/country combinations will be inspected each day.
3. Local operations desk will advise the warehouse, airline, or importer which low risk flower type (flower of the day), if any, will be inspected on that particular day.
4. If all flowers appearing on the air waybill or bill of lading can be released without inspection, the importer may do one of the following:
  - A. Present all required paperwork at the operations desk for release, or
  - B. Present the required paperwork to the CBP agricultural specialist at the warehouse or airline for release.
5. The local port is responsible for keeping USDA-APHIS-PPQ Headquarters advised of significant findings associated with flowers on the Release Program. CBP is responsible for notifying USDA-APHIS-PPQ Headquarters of smuggling of flowers or other prohibited agricultural commodities associated with flowers on the Release Program. USDA-APHIS-PPQ identifiers are responsible for notifying USDA-APHIS-PPQ Headquarters of any significant pest findings associated with flowers on the Release Program.

### **Documentation**

If a flower/country combination eligible for release is not selected as the flower of the day, stamp the paperwork RELEASED UNDER THE CUT FLOWER RELEASE PROGRAM. Record the number of stems and/or boxes of all cut flower types imported under the Release Program must be entered in the PPQ Form 280 database using appropriate codes for the Cargo Release Program. These codes will be either IRBC or REBC. Consult the 280 User Guide for definitions of these codes.

### **Adding or Deleting Flowers Eligible for Release and Program Review**

The risks associated with the importation of cut flowers are subject to change for a variety of reasons such as:

- ◆ The volume of flowers fluctuates annually
- ◆ The number and species of pests intercepted and population levels in growing areas are subject to change

For these reasons, the Release Program will be reviewed annually. The Release Program will also be subject to further evaluation as problems, i.e., significant pest findings or incidents of smuggling, etc., occur.

# 3

Cut Flowers and  
Greenery

## Reference

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### Introduction

This *Reference* chapter includes information about certain cut flowers that have been approved for preclearance from Chile and Jamaica, external databases used to identify protected plants and genera of taxa regulated higher than genus, and decision tables that provide the regulatory action to take on importations of fresh, cut articles.

### Precleared Flowers and Greenery

Cut flowers have been approved for preclearance in Chile. Such shipments will be accompanied by a PPQ Form 203 endorsed by APHIS inspectors there.



Not all shipments will be precleared.

#### Chile

**All** cut flowers admissible into the United States are approved for preclearance from Chile.

#### Jamaica

The flowers and greenery approved for USDA preclearance in Jamaica are as follows:

- ◆ *Alpinia purpurata* (red ginger) Zingiberaceae
- ◆ *Anthurium* spp. (anthurium) Araceae
- ◆ *Codiaeum variegatum* (croton leaves) Euphorbiaceae
- ◆ *Cordyline terminalis* (ti leaves) Liliaceae
- ◆ *Cyperus* spp. (papyrus) Cyperaceae

## Reference

Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus

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- ◆ *Dracaena* spp. (dracaena) Liliaceae
- ◆ *Gerbera* spp. (gerbera) Asteraceae
- ◆ *Gladiolus* spp. (gladiolus) Iridaceae
- ◆ *Heliconia* spp. (heliconia) Heliconiaceae
- ◆ Orchidaceae family (orchid)
- ◆ *Pandanus* spp. (pandanus) Pandanaceae
- ◆ *Phaeomeria* (=Nicolaia) *speciosa* (torch ginger) Zingiberaceae
- ◆ *Rosa* spp. (rose) Rosaceae
- ◆ *Rumohra adiantiformis* (leather leaf fern) Dryopteridaceae
- ◆ *Strelitzia reginae* (bird-of-paradise) Strelitziaceae

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## Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus

Infrequently, higher taxa are used in the *Reference*, such as Bambusoideae, Loranthaceae, Pinaceae, Poaceae, Proteaceae, and Rutaceae. Therefore, if you are unsure whether the cut articles are:

- ◆ Protected by CITES or ESA, are Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants
- ◆ Regulated by taxa higher than genus (as the family, subfamily, and tribe)

Access external databases in the following order:

1. GRIN (a taxonomic database that also identifies CITES-listed plants, ESA-listed plants, and Federal noxious weeds)

[<http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/tax/>](http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/tax/)

2. Parasitic plant database

[<http://www.omnisterra.com/bot/pp\\_home.cgi>](http://www.omnisterra.com/bot/pp_home.cgi)

3. CITES database

[<http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html>](http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html)

4. Federal noxious weed list

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/fnwsbycat-e.PDF>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/fnwsbycat-e.PDF)

5. List of plants protected by ESA



[<http://ecos.fws.gov/tess\\_public/TESSWebpage>](http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/TESSWebpage)

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## Reference Tables

The reference tables are listed alphabetically by genus, family, or subfamily and include restrictions to be met, regulatory actions to take, and authorities for the regulatory actions. The regulatory actions also apply to fresh, cut articles arriving from Guam and Northern Mariana Islands.

After collecting and reviewing the documents accompanying a shipment, then determine the admissibility of each kind of cut article using the reference tables. (Refer to “[Step 1: Determine if Articles Are Admissible or Prohibited](#)” on [page 2-9](#) in the *Procedures* chapter of this manual.) Some cut articles are **not** listed in the reference tables. If the article is **not** listed, then use [Table 2-4 on page 2-11](#) of the *Procedures* chapter to determine admissibility.

Prohibited plant material may be imported for research or experimental purposes **only** under a Departmental permit issued by PPQ’s Biological and Technical Services. Plant pests, including noxious weeds, may be imported for research or experimental purposes **only** under a PPQ Form 526, Application to Move Live Plant Pests and Noxious Weeds, that has been validated by PPQ’s Biological and Technical Services. (See *Appendix A, “Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates”* on [page A-1](#).)

## Reference

### Reference Tables

## **Aegilops spp. (goatgrass) Poaceae**

Use **Table 3-1** to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Aegilops* spp. and its intergeneric crosses.

If the articles are dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

**TABLE 3-1: Aegilops spp. and Its Intergeneric Crosses (goatgrass) Poaceae**

<b>If grown in:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Republic of and Democratic People's Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Country <b>other than</b> listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

## **Ajania pacifica (yellow splash) Asteraceae**

*Ajania pacifica* is a monotypic genus. Use **Table 3-2** to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Ajania pacifica*.

**TABLE 3-2: *Ajania pacifica*—a monotypic genus (yellow splash) Asteraceae**

If grown in:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 319.74
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	—————→		
The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by The Netherlands Plant Protection Service <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration (AD) <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT and RELEASE	
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate, or is accompanied by a certificate that <b>lacks</b> the AD	—————→		
Venezuela	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Country <b>other than</b> listed above	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE <sup>3</sup>	

- 1 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers in Mexico are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Rancho las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Rancho de Las Flores de Mexico	La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan
Rancho del Pacifico	Mision, Ensenda, Baja, California
Rancho el Jacal	La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan
Rancho Hermanos Cardenas	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte
Rancho la Jolla	Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California
	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California

- 2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.
- 3 Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum white rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish- or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).
- 4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.
- 5 AD that states, “The place of production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*.”
- 6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Additionally, each box **must** bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of The Netherlands.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

## **Ananas spp. (pineapple) Bromeliaceae**

Fruits of *Ananas* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use [Table 3-3](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Ananas* spp.

**TABLE 3-3: *Ananas* spp. (pineapple) Bromeliaceae**

If entering:	And with:	And grown in:	Then:	Authority:
State or territory <b>other than</b> Hawaii	Botanical fruits	Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Ghana, Grenada, Guadelupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, Mexico, Montserrat, Morocco, The Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>1</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		New Zealand	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.74
		Country <b>other than</b> listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
	Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.74
Hawaii			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56

- 1 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Appendix A*, “Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates” on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

### **Bambusoideae (bamboo)**

Bambusoideae is a subfamily of Poaceae and its tribes Bambuseae and Brachyelytreae, which include the genera and species of bamboo. A list of all genera and species of bamboo is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2](#).

Fresh, cut articles of bamboo are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of bamboo smut, *Ustilago shiraiana*, and other exotic pathogens. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to fresh, cut articles of Bambusoideae. Your authority is 7CFR 319.37.

If the cut articles are dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

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#### ***Callicarpa* spp. (mulberry, beautyberry) Lamiaceae**

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences including cut flowers with fruit attached of *Callicarpa* spp. For cut flowers with fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.74.

### ***Capsicum* spp. (pepper) Solanaceae**

*Capsicum* spp. includes bell pepper, bird pepper, chili pepper, paprika pepper, and tabasco pepper. Fruits of capsicums are regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*. Use [Table 3-4](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Capsicum* spp.

**TABLE 3-4: *Capsicum* spp. (pepper—bell, bird, chili, green, paprika, tabasco) Solanaceae**

If with:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits	After using the <i>Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> , you determine that the fruits are admissible <b>without</b> treatment or <b>without</b> special requirements by 7CFR 319.56	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>1</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	After using the <i>Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> , you determine that the fruits are <b>inadmissible</b> , admissible <b>with</b> treatment, or has special requirements by 7CFR 319.56	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. See *Appendix A, "Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates"* on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

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#### ***Chaenomeles* spp. (flowering quince) Rosaceae**

*Chaenomeles* spp. are regulated because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to branches with or without foliage or blooms of *Chaenomeles* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 319.37.



## ***Chamaedorea* spp. (palm fronds) Arecaceae**

Begin at [Table 3-5](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Chamaedorea* spp.

**TABLE 3-5: *Chamaedorea* spp. (palm fronds) Arecaceae**

If a pest is found that:	And the fronds are destined to:	And are consigned to an importer who is:	Then:	Authority:
Requires action by USDA, APHIS, PPQ			1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels	7CFR330.105
<b>Does not</b> require action by USDA, APHIS, PPQ	Florida	<b>Not</b> under a compliance agreement <sup>1</sup>	CONTACT your District Field Office <sup>2</sup>	
		Under a compliance agreement	RELEASE; notification is <b>not</b> required	
	Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or U.S. Virgin Islands		CONTACT your District Field Office <sup>2</sup>	
	State or region <b>other than</b> listed above		RELEASE; notification is <b>not</b> required	

<sup>1</sup>The importers under compliance agreement in Florida are:

Best of Latin Greens, Inc. 4141 NW 36th Ave. Miami, FL	Bonderun & Adam P.O. Box 7423 Miami, FL	Florida Green Distributors 4621 NW 74 Ave. Miami, FL	J. A. Flower Services 2003 NW 70 Ave. Miami, FL
Lima Flowers 3100 NW 72 Ave. Miami, FL	Southern Distributing 7221 NW 43 St. Miami, FL	Uniflora Overseas, Inc. P.O. Box 56 Okahumpka, FL	W.F.R., Inc. P.O. Box 605 Zellwood, FL

- <sup>2</sup> The District Field Office Agricultural Inspection Policy and Programs (AIPP) staff will notify the appropriate CBP Office of Field Operations Headquarters AIPP contact for further action regarding notification to PPQ.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

## **Chrysanthemum x morifolium (florist' chrysanthemum, mum) Asteraceae**

Use **Table 3-6** to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Chrysanthemum x morifolium* and other species susceptible to Chrysanthemum white rust. After the decision table, is a list of the other species susceptible to Chrysanthemum while rust.

**TABLE 3-6: *Chrysanthemum x morifolium* (florist's chrysanthemum, mum) Asteraceae**

If grown in:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 319.74
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	—————→		
The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by The Netherlands Plant Protection Service <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration (AD) <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate, or is accompanied by a certificate that <b>lacks</b> the AD	—————→		
Venezuela	—————→		PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Country <b>other than</b> listed above	—————→		INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	

1 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The approved growers in Mexico are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Mision, Ensenada, Baja California
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	Rancho de Las Flores de Mexico
La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan	Rancho del Pacifico
La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan	Rancho el Jacal
Maneadero, Ensenda, Baja, California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja Califor
Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan

2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.

3 Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish- or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).

4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands can be found at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.

5 AD that states, "The place of production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free *Puccinia horiana*."

6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Additionally, each box **must** bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of The Netherlands.

Following is a list of other species susceptible to Chrysanthemum white rust:

- ◆ *Chrysanthemum arcticum* (=Arctanthemum arcticum, Dendranthema arcticum)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum boreale* (=Chrysanthemum indicum var. boreale, Dendranthema boreale)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum indicum* (=Dendranthema indicum)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum japonense* (=Dendranthema japonense, Dendranthema occidentalijaponense)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum japonicum* (=Chrysanthemum makinoi, Dendranthema japonicum)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum* × *morifolium* (=Anthemis grandiflorum, Anthemis stipulacea, Chrysanthemum sinense, Chrysanthemum stipulaceum, Dendranthema × grandiflorum, Dendranthema × morifolium, Matricaria morifolia)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum pacificum* (=Ajanía pacífica, Dendranthema pacificum)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum shiwogiku* (=Ajanía shiwogiku, Dendranthema shiwogiku)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum yoshinaganthum* (=Dendranthema yoshinaganthum)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum zawadskii* subsp. *yezoense* (=Chrysanthemum arcticum subsp. Maekawanum, Chrysanthemum arcticum var. yezoense, Chrysanthemum yezoense, Dendranthema yezoense, Leucanthemum yezoense)
- ◆ *Chrysanthemum zawadskii* subsp. *Zawadskii* (=Chrysanthemum sibiricum, Dendranthema zawadskii, Dendranthema zawadskii var. zawadskii)
- ◆ *Leucanthemella serotina* (=Chrysanthemum serotinum, Chrysanthemum uliginosum, Pyrethrum uliginosum)
- ◆ *Nipponanthemum nipponicum* (=Chrysanthemum nipponicum, Leucanthemum nipponicum)



## Reference

### Reference Tables

## **Coffea spp. (coffee) Rubiaceae**

*Coffea* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitidis capitata*, coffeeberry borer, *Hypothenemus hampei*, and *Hemileia vastatrix* that is an injurious rust disease of coffee. Use [Table 3-7](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Coffea* spp.

**TABLE 3-7: *Coffea* spp. (coffee) Rubiaceae**

If moving to:	And with:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Hawaii or Puerto Rico			PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.73
State or territory <b>other than</b> Hawaii or Puerto Rico	Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
	Botanical fruits	After using the <i>Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> you determine that the fruits are admissible <b>without</b> treatment or <b>without</b> special requirements by 7CFR 319.56	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>1</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		After using the <i>Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> you determine that the fruits are <b>inadmissible</b> , admissible <b>with</b> treatment, or has special requirements by 7CFR 319.56	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Appendix A*, “Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates” on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

## Coniferae, all genera of (conifers)—Includes cut Christmas trees

Conifers are regulated to prevent the entry of a wide variety of insect pests (from defoliators to borers) and various pathogens (cankers and rusts, for example).

### Coniferae, all genera of (conifers) — Includes cut Christmas trees

If cut in:	And:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority
Canada			→	Use <a href="#">Table 4</a>	
Mexico	From the State of Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas	Pinus	<b>Two or three</b> needles in a fascicle	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
			<b>Five</b> needles in a fascicle	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		<i>Abies, Cedrus, Juniperus, Larix, Picea, Pseudolarix, or Pseudotsuga</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	From a State <b>other than</b> one listed in the cell above	A coniferous genus other than the one listed in the cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
			→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
<b>Other than</b> Canada or Mexico	Cut trees		→		
	Cut branches or wreaths	Pinus	<b>Two or three</b> needles in a fascicle		
			<b>Five</b> needles in a fascicle	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		<i>Abies, Cedrus, Juniperus, Larix, Picea, Pseudolarix, or Pseudotsuga</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
		A coniferous genus other than the one listed in the cells above	→	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.37

**TABLE 4—Canadian origin cut flowers and greenery**

If:	Then:
Christmas trees or conifer wreaths	GO to <a href="#">Table 5</a> below
<b>Other than</b> Christmas trees or conifer wreaths	GO to <a href="#">Table 10</a>

## Reference


### Reference Tables

**TABLE 5—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths)<sup>1</sup>**

If from:	Then:
The Province of Ontario or Quebec	GO to <a href="#">Table 6</a>
The Province of British Columbia, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia	GO to <a href="#">Table 7</a>
A province <b>other than</b> Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia	GO to <a href="#">Table 8</a>

- 1 Conifer boughs and wreaths made from branches less than 15 mm (1/2 inch) in diameter are **exempt** from certification requirements and may be released.

**TABLE 6—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) from Ontario or Quebec**

If:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A pine species	CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle” or “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle.” The certificate must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the above statement	REQUIRE T313
	CA or OR	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth” or The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” The certificate must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	GO to <a href="#">Table 9</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the above statement	REQUIRE T313
	<b>Other than</b> a State listed above	Accompanied by a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth” or The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> , pine shoot beetle and <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” The certificate must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	INSPECT AND RELEASE
		<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with the above statement	REQUIRE T313
<b>Not</b> a pine species	CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT		INSPECT AND RELEASE
		Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certificate of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county or MRC <sup>1</sup> , and province where the trees were grown.	
	<b>Other than</b> a State listed above	<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313

- 1 MRC = Municipalité régionale de comté. This is a level of local government body located in the province of Quebec.

**TABLE 7—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) from British Columbia, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia**

If:	And destined to:	And:	Then:
A pine species	CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	CA or OR	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certification of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county and province where the trees were grown.	GO to <a href="#">Table 9</a>
		<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313
	<b>Other than</b> a State listed above	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certification of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county and province where the trees were grown.	INSPECT AND RELEASE
<b>Not</b> a pine species	CT, DE, DC, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, or VT	—————→	INSPECT AND RELEASE
	<b>Other than</b> a State listed above	Accompanied by either a Canadian Phytosanitary Certificate with Additional Declaration stating that “The trees were inspected and found free from <i>Lymantria dispar</i> , gypsy moth.” <b>OR</b> a Canadian certification of origin stating that “The trees were grown in an area not known to be infested by gypsy moth.” The certificates must also state the county and province where the trees were grown.	
		<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	REQUIRE T313



**TABLE 8—Cut Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) from a province OTHER THAN Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia**

If:	Then:
Accompanied by a Canadian certification of origin	RELEASE
<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian certification of origin	REQUIRE T313

## Reference

### Reference Tables

**TABLE 9—Cut PINE Christmas trees (including boughs and wreaths) destined to CA or OR<sup>1</sup>, free from gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle**

If destined to:	And the date of entry falls between:	And the shipment is:	Then:
CA		Commercial	REQUIRE T313
		Non-commercial	PROHIBIT ENTRY
OR	January 1 and October 19	Commercial	REQUIRE T313
		Non-commercial	PROHIBIT ENTRY
	October 20 and December 31		INSPECT AND RELEASE

<sup>1</sup> In addition to regulating the importation of pine trees, boughs, and wreaths for gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle, the States of California and Oregon regulate importation of pine trees to exclude the European pine shoot moth, *Rhyacionia buoliana*.

**TABLE 10—Cut flowers and greenery of Canadian origin OTHER THAN Christmas trees and conifer wreaths**


If a flower or branch (stem) from:	Then:
Almond ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Apple ( <i>Malus</i> spp.), Apricot ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cherry laurel ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Cotton ( <i>Gossypium</i> spp.), Crabapple ( <i>Malus</i> spp.), English laurel ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Flowering quince ( <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp.), Grape ( <i>Vitis</i> spp.), Nectarine ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Peach ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), Pear ( <i>Pyrus</i> spp.), Prune ( <i>Prunus</i> spp.), or Quince ( <i>Cydonia</i> spp.)	PROHIBIT ENTRY
<b>Other than</b> a plant listed above	INSPECT AND RELEASE



### ***Cordyline* spp., Agavaceae**

*Cordyline* spp. includes cabbage tree and ti plants. Use [Table 3-8](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Cordyline* spp.

**TABLE 3-8: *Cordyline* spp., Agavaceae (includes cabbage tree and ti plants)**

<b>If the cut articles are:</b>	<b>And the shipment:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
With panicles of flowers		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Canes, with or without leaves or roots	Is accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a PPQ Officer through proper channels because this commodity is regulated as a propagative entry <sup>1</sup> under 7CFR 319.37	7CFR 319.37
	<b>Lacks</b> a foreign phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 Canes are subject to size/age limitations under 319.37-2(b)(c)(i).

## Reference

### Reference Tables

## **Cotoneaster spp., Rosaceae**

Fruits of *Cotoneaster* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use [Table 3-9](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Cotoneaster* spp.

**TABLE 3-9: *Cotoneaster* spp., Rosaceae**

If the cut articles are with:	And are grown in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits	_____ →	_____ →	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits	Canada or New Zealand	_____ →		
	The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate that shows the name and address of the grower in The Netherlands <sup>1</sup>	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>2</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		<b>Lacks</b> a foreign phytosanitary certificate or the grower is <b>not</b> clearly indicated as in The Netherlands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Country <b>other than</b> listed above	_____ →	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement.

2 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Appendix A*, "Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates" on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

## Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae (cycads)

All taxa of cycads are listed in CITES Appendix II, except those specifically listed in CITES Appendix I. A list of all genera and species of cycads is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, refer to “[Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus](#)” on [page 3-2](#).

Cycad leaves and fronds are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use [Table 3-10](#) to regulate the fresh, cut leaves and fronds of Cycadaceae and Zamiaceae. (See also “[Zamiaceae/Cycadaceae \(cycads\)](#)” on [page 3-64](#).)

**TABLE 3-10: Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae (cycads)**

If the leaves/ fronds are:	And the taxa:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a CITES designated port <sup>1</sup>	Is listed in CITES Appendix I, includes the following genera: ◆ <i>Ceratozamia</i> spp. ◆ <i>Chigua</i> spp. ◆ <i>Cycas beddomei</i> ◆ <i>Encephalartos</i> spp. ◆ <i>Microcycas calocoma</i>	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix I 2. REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife, a valid CITES export permit from country of export, and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	50CFR 23
	Is a cycad <b>other than</b> those listed in CITES Appendix I	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix II 2. REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	
<b>Not</b> entering at a CITES designated port	Is accompanied by CITES documents	1. SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations 2. GIVE the importer one of the following options:  <b>Reexport</b> the articles to the country of origin, or <b>Reroute</b> the articles to a CITES designated port  <b>NOTE:</b> Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer.	7CFR 355 50CFR 23
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by CITES documents	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist at the nearest CITES designated port for instructions on initiating seizure and forfeiture actions	

1 A list of the CITES designated ports is available at the following web site address: <<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/cites>>.

**Reference**Reference Tables

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***Cydonia* spp. (quince) Rosaceae**

*Cydonia* spp. are regulated because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to branches with or without foliage or blooms of *Cydonia* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 319.37.

## **Cynara spp. (artichoke) Asteraceae**

Flowers of *Cynara* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use [Table 3-11](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Cynara* spp.

**TABLE 3-11: *Cynara* spp. (artichoke) Asteraceae**

If the cut articles are:	And are grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Leaves and stems <b>only</b>			INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Mature or immature floral heads	Canada			
	Country <b>other than</b> Canada	After using the <i>Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> you determine that the floral heads are <b>admissible</b> as immature floral heads by 7CFR 319.56	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>1</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		After using the <i>Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> you determine that the floral heads are <b>inadmissible</b> as immature floral heads by 7CFR 319.56	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Appendix A*, “Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates” on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

## ***Dendranthema* spp. (florist's mum, florist's chrysanthemum, cultivated mum)**

### **Asteraceae**

Use [Table 3-12](#) to regulate cut articles of *Dendranthema* spp.

**TABLE 3-12: *Dendranthema* spp. (florist's mum, florist's chrysanthemum, cultivated mum) Asteraceae**

If grown in:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 319.74
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	—————→		
The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by The Netherlands Plant Protection Service <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration (AD) <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate or is accompanied by a certificate that <b>lacks</b> the AD	—————→		
Venezuela	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Country other than listed above	—————→	—————→	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	

- 1 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers in Mexico are:


Horticultura Rurundo S.S.S.	Mision, Ensenada, Baja, California
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	Rancho de las Flores de Mexico, Rosarito, Baja California
La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan	Rancho del Pacifico
La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan	Rancho el Jacal
Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California
Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte	Turundo, Tuxpan, Michoacan

- 2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.
- 3 Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish- or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).
- 4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.
- 5 AD that states, "The place of production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*."
- 6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Additionally, each box **must** bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of The Netherlands.

### ***Dracaena* spp., Agavaceae**

*Dracaena* spp. includes dragon tree, isikonkwane, lucky bamboo, palmillo, and son-of-India. Centers for Disease Control embargos the importation of *Dracaena* shipments in standing water which could introduce mosquito species not widely seen in the United States. Shipments of *Dracaena* in dry containers are not affected by this embargo. Use [Table 3-13](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Dracaena* spp.

**TABLE 3-13: *Dracaena* spp. (includes dragon tree, isikonkwane, lucky bamboo, palmillo, and son-of-India)**  
**Agavaceae**

<b>If the cut articles are:</b>	<b>And the shipment:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
With panicles of flowers		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Canes, with or without leaves or roots	Is accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a PPQ Officer through proper channels because this commodity is regulated as a propagative entry <sup>1</sup> under 7CFR 319.37	7CFR 319.37
	<b>Lacks</b> a foreign phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

1 Canes are subject to size/age limitations under 319.37-2(b)(c)(i)


Reference

Reference Tables

**Gladiolus spp.**

Gladiolas are regulated from Mexico to prevent the entry of gladiolus rust, *Uromyces transversalis*, a rust that is considered of plant quarantine important in Europe and the United States. Use [Table 3-14](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of Gladiolus.

**TABLE 3-14: *Gladiolus* spp. (gladiolus, gladiola, glad, sword-lily)**

If grown in:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Appropriately certified by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
	<b>Lacking</b> the required certification <sup>1</sup>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330
Other than Mexico		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

1 Accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate with the following additional declaration: “The gladiolus in this shipment have been inspected and found free of *Uromyces transversalis*.”



### ***Gossypium* spp. (cotton) Malvaceae**

Cotton is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*. Use [Table 3-15](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Gossypium* spp.

**TABLE 3-15: *Gossypium* spp. (cotton) Malvaceae**

<b>If destined to:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.8
State or territory <b>other than</b> Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	


**Reference**

## Reference Tables

***Hibiscus* spp., Malvaceae**

*Hibiscus* is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of pink bollworm, *Pectinophora gossypiella*. Use [Table 3-16](#) to regulate fresh, decorative pods of *Hibiscus* spp.


**TABLE 3-16: *Hibiscus* spp., Malvaceae**

If the shipment:	And the pods are:	Then:	Authority:
Is accompanied by certification that the pods were treated by T203(c)(5), or its equivalent		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.37
<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	Processed to the extent that pests would be destroyed (for example, bleached, boiled, or dyed)		
	Unprocessed	1. REQUIRE T203-g-1, T203-g-2, T203-g-3, or their equivalent 2. HOLD shipment 3. CONTACT a PPQ officer through proper channels	

### ***Hippophae* spp. (sea buckthorn) Elaeagnaceae**

Fruits of *Hippophae* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies. Use [Table 3-17](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Hippophae* spp.

**TABLE 3-17: *Hippophae* spp. (sea buckthorn) Elaeagnaceae**

If the cut articles are with:	And were grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Canada</li> <li>◆ New Zealand</li> <li>◆ The Netherlands</li> </ul>	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	Country <b>other than</b> listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

***Hypericum* spp. (St. John's wort) Clusiaceae**

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences including cut flowers with fruits attached of *Hypericum* spp. For cut flowers with fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.74. Fruits of *Hypericum* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

## ***Ilex* spp. (holly) Aquifoliaceae**

Use [Table 3-18](#) to regulate botanical fruits (berries) with stems and leaves of *Ilex* spp. Fruits of *Ilex* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

**TABLE 3-18: *Ilex* spp. (holly) Aquifoliaceae**

<b>If the stems are:</b>	<b>And were grown in:</b>	<b>And the shipment:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
With berries	Canada or New Zealand	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate <sup>1</sup> that shows the name and address of the grower in The Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>3</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	
		<b>Lacks</b> a foreign phytosanitary certificate or the grower is <b>not</b> clearly indicated as in The Netherlands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Country <b>other than</b> listed above	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Without berries	—————	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

- 1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate is required to ensure that *Ilex* spp. are grown in a country free from Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*.
- 2 The name of the grower's village satisfies the address requirement.
- 3 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Appendix A*, "Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates" on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

## ***Leucanthemella* spp. (high daisy, giant daisy) Asteraceae**

Use **Table 3-19** to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Leucanthemella* spp.

**TABLE 3-19: *Leucanthemella* spp. (high daisy, giant-daisy) Asteraceae**

If grown in:	And:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 319.74
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	→		
The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by The Netherlands Plant Protection Service <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration (AD) <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	
		<b>Not</b> from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	<b>Lacks</b> a phytosanitary certificate or is accompanied by a certificate that <b>lacks</b> the AD	→		
Venezuela	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Country other than listed above	→	→	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	

1 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers in Mexico are:

Horticultura Rurundo S.S.S.	Mision, Ensenada, Baja, California
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	Rancho de Las Flores de Mexico
La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tichoacan	Rancho del Pacifico
La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan	Rancho el Jacal
Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California
Maneadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte	Turundo, Tuxpan, Michoacan

- The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.
- Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish- or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).
- The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_currentl.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_currentl.pdf)>.
- AD that states, "The place of production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*."
- The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Additionally, each box **must** bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of The Netherlands.

***Ligustrum* spp. (privet) Oleaceae**


INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences including cut flowers with fruits attached of *Ligustrum* spp. For cut flowers with fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.74. Fruits of *Ligustrum* are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.

### Loranthaceae (all genera of mistletoe)

Loranthaceae is a plant family that includes the genera and species of mistletoe. Mistletoe is a parasitic plant. A list of all genera and species of Loranthaceae is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2.](#)

Use [Table 3-20](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of Loranthaceae.

**TABLE 3-20: Loranthaceae (all genera of mistletoe)**

If the stems are:	And grown in:	Then:	Authority:
With berries		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.56
Without berries	Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.74
	Country <b>other than</b> Canada	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station; if unavailable then 3. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist <sup>1</sup>	7CFR 330

- 1 The CBP agricultural specialist will contact a botanist with PPQ's Biological and Technical Services as decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.



***Malus* spp. (apple) Rosaceae**

*Malus* spp. are regulated because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to branches with or without foliage or blooms of *Malus* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 319.37.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

## ***Nepenthes* spp. (pitcher plant) Nepenthaceae**

*Nepenthes* spp. plants are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use **Table 3-21** to regulate the fresh, cut pitchers (modified leaves) of *Nepenthes* spp.

**TABLE 3-21: *Nepenthes* spp.<sup>1</sup> (pitcher plant) Nepenthaceae**

If the cut articles are:	And the species is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a CITES designated port <sup>2</sup>	<i>Khasiana</i> or <i>raja</i> (giant pitcher plants)	1. HOLD shipment 2. TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations, then 3. REGULATE as CITES Appendix I 4. REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife, a valid CITES export permit from the country of export, and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	50CFR 23
	<b>Other than <i>Khasiana</i> or <i>Raja</i></b>	1. HOLD shipment 2. TAKE regulatory action under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations, then 3. REGULATE as CITES Appendix II 4. REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	
<b>Not</b> entering at a CITES designated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	1. SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pests regulations 2. GIVE the importer one of the following options:  <b>Re-export</b> the articles to the country of origin <b>Reroute</b> the articles to a CITES designated port.  <b>NOTE:</b> Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer.	7CFR 319.74 or if from Canada, 7CFR 330.105  7CFR 355 50CFR 23 50CFR 24
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by CITES documents	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist at the nearest CITES designated port for instructions on initiating seizure and forfeiture actions	

1 Refers to the pitcher

2 A list of the CITES designated ports is available at the following web site address: <<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/cites>>.

## ***Nipponanthemum* spp. (nippon-daisy, nipon-chrysanthemum) Asteraceae**

Use **Table 3-22** to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Nipponanthemum* spp.

**TABLE 3-22: *Nipponanthemum* spp. (nippon-daisy, nipon-chrysanthemum) Asteraceae**

If grown in:	And the shipment:	And is:	Then:	Authority:
Mexico	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal <sup>1</sup>	From an approved grower <sup>2</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105 7CFR 319.74
		Not from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Lacks a phytosanitary certificate issued by Sanidad Vegetal	→		
The Netherlands	Is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by The Netherlands Plant Protection Service <sup>4</sup> with an additional declaration (AD) <sup>5</sup> and additional conditions	From an approved grower <sup>6</sup>	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	
		Not from an approved grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Lacks a phytosanitary certificate or is accompanied by a certificate that lacks the AD	→		
Venezuela		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
Country other than listed above		→	INSPECT <sup>3</sup> and RELEASE	

- 1 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers in Mexico are:

Horticultura Rurundeo S.S.S.	Mision, Ensenada, Baja California
Invernadero Zitacuaro S. De R.L.	Rancho del Pacifico
La Cofradia, Tuxpan, Tlaxcoacan	Rancho el Jacal
La Mesa de Cendano, Zitacuaro, Michoacan	Siembra y Venta De Productos Florales, Ensenada, Baja California
Manadero, Ensenada, Baja, California	Turundeo, Tuxpan, Michoacan
Manadero, Ensenada, Baja California Norte	

- 2 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower.
- 3 Carefully inspect for Chrysanthemum White Rust. Look on the upper and lower surface of leaves and flower bracts for whitish- or yellowish- to light-green (water-soaked) lesions (early symptoms). Also look on the underside of leaves, flower bracts, and along the stem for whitish- to caramel-colored raised, velvety pustules (infectious spores).
- 4 The certificate **must** list the approved grower as the source of the flowers. The current approved growers and their registration numbers in The Netherlands are listed at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR\\_approved\\_growers\\_current.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/CWR_approved_growers_current.pdf)>.
- 5 AD that states, "The place of production as well as the consignment has been inspected and found free of *Puccinia horiana*."
- 6 The accompanying paperwork or boxes **must** be labeled or stamped to show that the cut flowers are from an approved grower. Additionally, each box **must** bear a seal issued by the Plant Protection Organization of The Netherlands.

## Orchidaceae (orchids)

The great majority of orchids encountered in the trade are from artificially propagated plants and therefore **fall outside the scope** of the CITES Regulations.

Therefore, INSPECT and RELEASE commercial shipments of cut orchids unless you have convincing proof that the orchids were collected in the wild<sup>1</sup>. **Neither** permits **nor** certificates are necessary for orchid blossoms from artificially propagated plants.

A list of all genera and species of orchids is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2](#).

If you have convincing proof that the orchids were wild collected, then:

1. HOLD shipment
2. CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station; if unavailable then
3. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist

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<sup>1</sup> Artificially propagated orchids are very clean and consistent in quality and professionally packaged, usually having small water vials on the cut end of the blossom to keep them fresh, rarely having pests or any other quarantine concerns. Wild collected orchids would show signs of wilting and browning or discoloration, insect or handling damage, missing the water vials, probably not in clean consistent packages, and typically in poor condition overall.

### ***Oryza sativa* (rice) Poaceae**

*Oryza sativa* is regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of rice pathogens and insect pests. Use [Table 3-23](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Oryza sativa*.

If the articles are dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

**TABLE 3-23: *Oryza sativa* (rice) Poaceae**

<b>If destined to:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.55
Territory or State <b>other than</b> Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

**Reference**Reference Tables

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***Pernettya* spp. (pernettya) Eriaceae**

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences including cut flowers with fruits attached of *Pernettya* spp. For cut flowers with fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.74.

## Palmae (palms) Arecaceae

Palmae is a family that includes all genera and species of palms. A list of all genera and species of Palmae is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see “Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2.

Use Table 3-24 to regulate palm leaves and fronds.

**TABLE 3-24: Palmae (palm leaves and fronds) Arecaceae**

If the taxa is:	And are:	And are:	Then:	Authority:
<i>Phoenix</i> spp.		→	GO to “ <a href="#">Phoenix spp. (date palm) Arecaceae</a> ” on <a href="#">page 3-42</a> to regulate leaves of date palm	
Listed in CITES Appendix II, includes the following genera: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <i>Beccariophoenix madagascariensis</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Chrysalidocarpus decipiens</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Lemurophoenix halleuxii</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Marojejya darianii</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Neodypsis decaryi</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Ravenea louvelii</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Ravenea rivularis</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Satranala decussilvae</i></li> <li>◆ <i>Voanioala gerardii</i></li> </ul>	Entering at a CITES designated port <sup>1</sup>	→	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix II 2. REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	7CFR 355 50CFR 23
	Not entering at a CITES designated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	1. SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations 2. GIVE the importer one of the following options: <b>Re-export</b> the articles to the country of origin <b>Reroute</b> the articles to a CITES designated port <b>NOTE:</b> Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer.	
		Not accompanied by CITES documents	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist at the nearest CITES designated port for instructions on initiating seizure and forfeiture actions	
Palm <b>other than</b> listed above		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

1 A list of the CITES designated ports is available at the following web site address: <<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/cites>>.


**Reference**

## Reference Tables

***Phoenix* spp. (date palm) Arecaceae**

Leaves of *Phoenix* spp. are regulated because they could be a means of introducing Bayoud disease of date palms caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* var. *albedinis*. Use [Table 3-25](#) to regulate fresh, cut leaves of *Phoenix* spp.

**TABLE 3-25: *Phoenix* spp. (date palm) Arecaceae**


If the leaves were grown in:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Algeria or Morocco		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330.105
Country <b>other than</b> listed above	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the ministry of agriculture of the country in which the palm leaves were cut	INSPECT and RELEASE	
	<b>Lacks</b> the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	



***Physalis* spp. (ground cherry, Chinese-lantern plant, Japanese-lantern) Solanaceae**

Fruits of *Physalis* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of the Mediterranean fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*. Use [Table 3-26](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Physalis* spp.

**TABLE 3-26: *Physalis* spp. (ground cherry, Chinese-lantern plant, Japanese-lantern) Solanaceae**

If with:	And:	Then:	Authority:
Stems, leaves, or inflorescences <b>only—never</b> with fruits		INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Botanical fruits	After using the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> you determine that the fruits are admissible <b>without</b> treatment or <b>without</b> special requirements by 7CFR 319.56	1. REQUIRE an import permit <sup>1</sup> 2. INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
	After using the <i>Fruits and Vegetables Import Manual</i> you determine that the fruits are <b>inadmissible</b> , admissible <b>with</b> treatment, or has special requirements by 7CFR 391.56	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 If the importer lacks an import permit and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit. Refer to *Appendix A*, “Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates” on [page A-1](#) for instructions and information about permits.

## Pinaceae (conifers)

Pinaceae is the family for conifers that are host to a wide variety of exotic insect pests and diseases, especially needle rusts, as well as gypsy moth and pine shoot beetle. A list of all general and species of Pinaceae is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2](#).

Begin at [Table 3-27](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of all conifers including cut Christmas trees of pine, fir, cedar, juniper, larch, and spruce.

**TABLE 3-27: Pinaceae (all genera of conifers)**

If the articles were cut in:	And the cut articles are:	And the coniferous genus is:	And there are in a fascicle:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Commercially produced wreaths or garlands		→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than described above		→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-29 on page 3-45</a>	
Mexico			→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-28 on page 3-45</a>	
Country other than Canada or Mexico	Coniferous trees		→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	Coniferous branches or wreaths	<i>Pinus</i> (pine)	Two or three needles		
			Five needles	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
		<i>Abies</i> (fir) <i>Cathaya</i> <i>Cedrus</i> (cedar) <i>Juniperus</i> (juniper) <i>Keteleeria</i> <i>Larix</i> (larch) <i>Picea</i> (spruce) <i>Pseudolarix</i> <i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>Tsuga</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
		Other than one listed above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.37

**TABLE 3-28: Pinaceae from Mexico**

If the cut articles are from the Mexican State of:	And the coniferous genus is:	And there are in a fascicle:	Then:	Authority:
Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, Sonora, or Tamaulipas	<i>Pinus</i> (pine)	<b>Two or three</b> needles	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
		<b>Five</b> needles	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	<i>Abies</i> (fir) <i>Cathaya</i> <i>Cedrus</i> (cedar) <i>Juniperus</i> (juniper) <i>Keteleeria</i> <i>Larix</i> (larch) <i>Picea</i> (spruce) <i>Pseudolarix</i> <i>Pseudotsuga</i> <i>Tsuga</i>	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	<b>Other than</b> one listed above	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
State <b>other than</b> listed above	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

**TABLE 3-29: Pinaceae from Canada<sup>1</sup>**



If the cut articles are:	And are of:	Then:	Authority:
Conifer Christmas trees or branches <sup>2</sup>	The <i>Pinus</i> (pine) genus (white pine, Scotch or Scots pine)	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-30 on page 3-46</a>	
	<b>Other than</b> the <i>Pinus</i> genus (fir, spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir) <sup>3</sup>	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-34 on page 3-50</a>	
<b>Other than</b> conifer Christmas trees or branches, such as flowers or stems	One of the following genera: <i>Chaenomeles</i> spp. (flowering quince) <i>Cydonia</i> spp. (quince) <i>Gossypium</i> spp. (cotton) <i>Malus</i> spp. (apple, crabapple) <i>Prunus</i> spp. (almond, apricot, cherry, cherry laurel, English laurel, nectarine, peach, prune) <i>Pyrus</i> spp. (pear) <i>Vitis</i> spp. (grape)	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
	<b>Other than</b> a genus listed above	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105

- Other than** commercially produced wreaths or garlands, which may be RELEASED.
- The term conifer refers to cone-bearing trees. Common examples include pine (*Pinus* spp.), fir (*Abies* spp.), spruce (*Picea* spp.), hemlock (*Tsuga* spp.) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*).
- Coniferous branches from species **other than pine** and less than 15 mm (1/2 inch) in diameter are exempt from certification requirements and may be RELEASED.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

**TABLE 3-30: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches<sup>1</sup> of *Pinus* spp. From Canada**

If from the Canadian Province of:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
New Brunswick or Nova Scotia		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-33 on page 3-49</a>	
Ontario or Quebec		GO to <a href="#">Table 3-31 on page 3-47</a>	
Province <b>other than</b> listed above	Is accompanied by both of these documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ A certificate of origin<sup>2</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth (<i>Lymantria dispar</i>) is <b>not</b> known to occur</li> <li>◆ A certificate of origin and movement<sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in and moved through an area of Canada where pine shoot beetle (<i>Tomicus piniperda</i>) is <b>not</b> known to occur<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	<b>Lacks</b> the documents described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

- 1 Cut pine Christmas trees or branches of Canadian origin are subject to requirements for both gypsy moth (*Lymantria dispar*) and pine shoot beetle (*Tomicus piniperda*). Because the entry requirements are complex and are based on place of origin in Canada as well as place of destination in the United States, first determine the requirements for gypsy moth, then determine the requirements for pine shoot beetle.
- 2 The certificate of origin for gypsy moth is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 3 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and moved through, and stating that the trees were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certificate **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.
- 4 A current list of infested areas can be found at the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf\\_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf)>.

**TABLE 3-31: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches of *Pinus* spp. from Ontario or Quebec—Gypsy Moth Requirements**

If the shipment is from:	And is destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:
Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or other areas in the United States infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-32 on page 3-48</a>
	An area in the United States <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations:  1. "The trees have been inspected and found free of gypsy moth." OR 2. "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> )	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont or other areas in the United States infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>	→	GO to <a href="#">Table 3-32 on page 3-48</a>
	An area in the United States <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	Is accompanied by a certificate of origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is <b>not</b> known to occur	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- For a list of infested areas, refer to the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf\\_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf)>.
- Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, Maine) **must** meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- The certificate of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certificate **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

## Reference



### Reference Tables

**TABLE 3-32: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches of *Pinus* spp. from Ontario or Quebec—Pine Shoot Beetle Requirements**

If the shipment is destined to:	And:	Then:
West Virginia or other areas in the United States infested with pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The trees are accompanied by a certification of origin and movement <sup>2</sup> that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown 2. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container)	RELEASE
	The conditions described above are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Area in the United States <b>not</b> infested with pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> )	Both of the following conditions are met: 1. The U.S. destination (including State and county) of the trees is plainly indicated on the trees or on the outer container (if in a container) 2. The trees are accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate that specifies the province or provinces where the trees were grown, and, if applicable, moved through, if different from the province or provinces where grown. The treatment section of the certificate <b>must</b> indicate that the trees have been treated with methyl bromide to kill the pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ). Alternatively, in lieu of methyl bromide treatment, the certificate <b>must</b> contain one of the following additional declarations: ◆ “These articles were produced on a plantation that has a program to control or eradicate pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) and have been inspected and are considered to be free from pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ).” <b>OR</b> ◆ “These articles were produced in an area where pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ) is not considered to be present, as determined by the CFIA.” <b>OR</b> ◆ “These articles have been 100 percent inspected and found to be free from pine shoot beetle ( <i>Tomicus piniperda</i> ).”	RELEASE
	The conditions described above are <b>not</b> met	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 For a list of infested areas, refer to the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf\\_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf)>.
- 2 The certification of origin and movement for pine shoot beetle is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown and moved through, and stating that the trees were produced and moved through areas of Canada not considered to be infested with pine shoot beetle. The statement may be printed directly on the documents accompanying the shipment, or may be provided on a separate document. The certification **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

**TABLE 3-33: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches of *Pinus* spp. from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia**



If the shipment is from:	And is destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:
A Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or other areas in the United States infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
		Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations:  1. "The trees have been inspected and found free from gypsy moth." <b>OR</b> 2. "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
	An area in the United States <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
A Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> )	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or other areas in the United States infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
		Is accompanied by a certificate or origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is <b>not</b> known to occur	
	Area in the United States <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth	<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 For a list of infested areas, refer to the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf\\_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf)>.
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, Maine) **must** meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certificate of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

**TABLE 3-34: Cut Christmas Trees or Branches Other Than *Pinus* spp. from Canada**

If the shipment is from:	And is destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:
Canadian area infested with gypsy moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or other areas in the United States infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
		Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate with one of the following additional declarations:  1. "The trees have been inspected and found free from gypsy moth." <b>OR</b> 2. "The trees have been treated for gypsy moth in accordance with the Plant Protection and Quarantine Treatment Manual."	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY
Canadian area <b>not</b> infested with gypsy moth ( <i>Lymantria dispar</i> )	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, or other areas in the United States infested with gypsy moth <sup>1, 2</sup>		RELEASE
		Is accompanied by a certificate or origin <sup>3</sup> stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is <b>not</b> known to occur	
		<b>Lacks</b> the above certification	PROHIBIT ENTRY

- 1 For a list of infested areas, refer to the following web site address: <[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf\\_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/pdf_files/CB%20in%20PDF/AppendixG.pdf)>.
- 2 Trees destined to a gypsy moth infested area, but moving through a U.S. noninfested area (other than noninfested areas in the counties of Aroostock, Franklin, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Somerset, Maine) **must** meet entry requirements for trees destined to gypsy moth noninfested areas.
- 3 The certificate of origin is a signed, accurate statement certifying the area in which the trees were grown, and stating that the trees were produced in an area of Canada where gypsy moth is not known to occur. The statement may be provided directly on the documents accompanying the tree shipment, or may be provided on a separate certificate. The certification **does not** require the signature of a CFIA inspector; exporters may sign the statement.



## Poaceae (grasses)

Poaceae is a family that includes all genera and species of grasses. A list of all genera and species of Poaceae is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, refer to [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2](#). Grasses are regulated to prevent the entry of a wide diversity of plant diseases, primarily viruses and rusts.

Use [Table 3-35](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of Poaceae.

If the grasses are dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

**TABLE 3-35: Poaceae (all genera and species of grasses)**

If the grasses are grown in:	And the grasses are:	And the shipment is destined to:	And the grasses:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	Bamboo or rice	Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)	→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 318.82
		Territory of State <b>other than</b> Guam or CNMI	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37 (bamboo) 7CFR 319.55 (rice)
	Broomcorn or corn and related genera	→	→	For <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (broomcorn), GO to <a href="#">Table 3-40 on page 3-60</a> For <i>Zea mays</i> (corn and closely related plants), GO to <a href="#">Table 3-44 on page 3-65</a>	
	Sugarcane	→	→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.15
	Federal noxious weeds	→	Have seeds	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a PPQ botanist at the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station; if unavailable then 3. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist <sup>1</sup>	
			Lack seeds	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	Other than listed above	→	→		
Country <b>other than</b> Canada				PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

1 The CBP agricultural specialist will contact a botanist with PPQ's Biological and Technical Services as decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

## Proteaceae (protea)

Proteaceae is a plant family that includes all genera of protea. A list of all genera and species of Proteaceae is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2](#).

Proteaceae are regulated primarily because of diseases for which there are **not** approved treatments. Use [Table 3-36](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of all genera of Proteaceae.

**TABLE 3-36: Proteaceae (protea)**

If the articles were cut in:	And the shipment:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
South Africa	◆ Arrived directly from South Africa	Is accompanied by a foreign phytosanitary certificate issued by the Republic of South Africa	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
	◆ Re-exported from a country <b>other than</b> The Netherlands	<b>Lacks</b> a foreign phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330.106
	Re-exported from The Netherlands	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
Swaziland	—————→	—————→	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 330.106
Country <b>other than</b> listed above	—————→	—————→	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74; if from Canada, 7CFR 330.106

***Prunus* spp. (almonds, apricots, cherries, cherry laurels, English laurel, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes) Rosaceae**

*Prunus* spp. are regulated because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to branches with or without foliage or blooms of *Prunus* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 319.37.

**Reference**Reference Tables

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***Pyracantha* spp. (firethorn) Rosaceae**

INSPECT and RELEASE stems, leaves, or inflorescences including cut flowers with fruits attached of *Pyracantha* spp. For cut flowers with fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.56; for cut flowers free from fruits, your authority is 7CFR 319.74.

***Pyrus* spp. (pear) Rosaceae**

*Pyrus* spp. are regulated because they are host to a diversity of exotic diseases. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to branches with or without foliage or blooms of *Pyrus* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 319.37.

Reference

Reference Tables

Rutaceae (citrus)

Rutaceae includes all genera and species of the citrus subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae. A list of all genera and species of citrus is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related databases, see [“Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus” on page 3-2](#).

Rutaceae are regulated from all countries to prevent the entry of citrus canker and other citrus diseases. Use [Table 3-37](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of Rutaceae.

**TABLE 3-37: Rutaceae (all genera and species of the citrus subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae)**

If destined to:	Then:	Authority:
◆ Guam	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.19
◆ The Northern Mariana Islands		
Territory of State <b>other than</b> Guam or the Northern Mariana Islands	PROHIBIT ENTRY	

**Saccharum spp. (sugarcane) Poaceae**

*Saccharum* spp. are regulated to prevent the introduction of certain injurious insects and fungi that attack sugarcane. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to fresh, cut articles of *Saccharum* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 319.15.

If the articles are dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

#### **Salix spp. (willow, pussy willow) Salicaceae**

*Salix* spp. are regulated from Europe to prevent the entry of *Erwinia salicis*, watermark disease. Use [Table 3-38](#) to regulate fresh, cut branches with or without foliage or blooms of *Salix* spp.

**TABLE 3-38: *Salix* spp. (willow, pussy willow) Salicaceae**

If the cut articles were grown in:	Then:	Authority:
Europe <sup>1</sup>	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37
Other than Europe	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 319.74

- 1 The recognized countries of Europe, **not** dependencies and/or territories are as follows: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Netherlands (The), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro (Yugoslavia), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Vatican City.



### ***Sarracenia* spp. (Sarraceniaceae)**

*Sarracenia* spp. plants are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use [Table 3-39](#) to regulate fresh, cut pitchers (modified leaves) of *Sarracenia* spp.

**TABLE 3-39: *Sarracenia*<sup>1</sup> spp. (pitcher plant) Sarraceniaceae**

<b>If the cut articles are:</b>	<b>And the species is:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Entering at a CITES designated port <sup>2</sup>	<i>oreophila</i> (green pitcher plant) or <i>rubra</i>	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix I and ESA-E 2. REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife, a valid CITES export permit from country of export, and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	50CFR 17 50CFR 23
	<b>Other than</b> <i>oreophila</i> or <i>rubra</i>	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix II 2. REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	
<b>Not</b> entering at a CITES designated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	1. SAEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations 2. GIVE the importer one of the following options:  <b>Reexport</b> the articles to the country of origin <b>Reroute</b> the articles to a CITES designated port  <b>NOTE:</b> Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer.	7CFR 355 50CFR 23
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by CITES documents	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist at the nearest CITES designated port for instructions on initiating seizure and forfeiture actions	

- 1 Pitchers are regulated. Cut flowers of artificially propagated *Sarracenia* spp. that are listed in CITES Appendix II are exempt from CITES regulations.
- 2 A list of the CITES designated ports is available at the following web site address: <<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permit/cites>>

## Reference

### Reference Tables

## ***Sorghum bicolor* (broomcorn) Poaceae**

Use **Table 3-40** to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Sorghum bicolor*.

If the broomcorn is dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

**TABLE 3-40: *Sorghum bicolor* (broomcorn) Poaceae**

If grown in:	And is destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
Canada	◆ Arizona	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate declaring that the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	◆ California			
	◆ Colorado	<b>Lacks</b> a certificate that declares the broomcorn was vacuum fumigated in Canada	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.41
	◆ South Carolina			
	◆ Texas			
Country <b>other than</b> Canada	◆ Utah	Is accompanied by a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	◆ Washington			
	State <b>other than</b> one listed above	<b>Lacks</b> a Canadian phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.41

***Striga* spp. (witchweed) Scrophulariaceae**

*Striga* spp. are regulated from all countries because they are both parasitic and noxious weeds. Therefore, PROHIBIT ENTRY to fresh, cut articles of *Striga* spp. Your authority is 7CFR 360 and 7CFR 330.

## Reference

### Reference Tables

#### ***Triticum* spp. (wheat and intergeneric crosses) Poaceae**

*Triticum* spp. are regulated from some countries to prevent the entry of flag smut (*Urocystis agropyri*) and Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*). Use [Table 3-41](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Triticum* spp. and its intergeneric crosses.

If the wheat is dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.



**TABLE 3-41: *Triticum* spp. (wheat and intergeneric crosses) Poaceae**

<b>If the cut articles were grown in:</b>	<b>Then:</b>	<b>Authority:</b>
Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Falkland Islands, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (Republic of and Democratic People's Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Lithuania, Mexico, Moldavia, Morocco, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, or Venezuela	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.59
Canada	INSPECT and RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
Country <b>other than</b> listed above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.37

## ***Viburnum* spp. (Guelder-rose, Japanese snowball, laurustine, snowball, summer snowflake) Caprifoliaceae**

*Viburnum* spp. are regulated to prevent the entry of fruit flies and other exotic pests and pathogens. Use [Table 3-42](#) to regulate fresh, cut articles of *Viburnum* spp.

**TABLE 3-42: *Viburnum* spp. (nannyberry, snowball, viburnum)—branches with botanical fruit or with foliage only**

If branches are:	And:	And:	Then:	Authority:
With berries	Were grown in Canada or New Zealand		INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
	Were grown in the Netherlands	Paperwork shows a Dutch grower	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.56
		Paperwork does <b>not</b> show a Dutch grower	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
	Were grown in <b>other than</b> Canada, the Netherlands, or New Zealand	With a foreign phytosanitary certificate <sup>1</sup>	1. REQUIRE a permit, and 2. INSPECT AND RELEASE	
		<b>Lacks</b> a foreign phytosanitary certificate	PROHIBIT ENTRY	
<b>Solely</b> the inflorescence or inflorescence with foliage (no fruit)	Were grown in The Netherlands	<b>No</b> pests are found	INSPECT AND RELEASE	7CFR 319.74
		<b>Solely</b> disease symptoms are found	1. SUBMIT THE DISEASE as a <b>prompt</b> interception, and 2. RELEASE	7 CFR 330.105
		Insects or other arthropods are found or insects in combination with disease symptoms	1. SUBMIT THE PEST as an <b>urgent</b> interception, and 2. HOLD the shipment pending final determination	
	Were grown in <b>other than</b> The Netherlands		INSPECT AND RELEASE <sup>2</sup>	7CFR 319.74

1 A foreign phytosanitary certificate that shows the *Viburnum* spp. are grown in a country free from Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*)

2 If arthropod pests or diseases are found, submit as an **urgent** interception.

**Fruits of viburnum are regulated to prevent the entry of exotic fruit flies.**

## Zamiaceae/Cycadaceae (cycads)

All taxa of cycads are listed in CITES Appendix II, except those specifically listed in CITES Appendix I. A list of all genera and species of cycads is provided in the GRIN database. For directions for how to access GRIN and other related database, see “[Identification of Protected Plants and Genera of Taxa Regulated Higher Than Genus](#)” on [page 3-2](#).

Cycad leaves and fronds are regulated because unrestricted trade could threaten them with extinction. Use [Table 3-43](#) to regulate the fresh, cut leaves and fronds of Zamiaceae and Cycadaceae. (See also “[Cycadaceae/Zamiaceae \(cycads\)](#)” on [page 3-21](#).)

**TABLE 3-43: Zamiaceae (cycads)**

If the leaves/fronds are:	And the taxa is:	Then:	Authority:
Entering at a CITES designated port <sup>1</sup>	Listed in CITES Appendix I, includes the following genera: ◆ <i>Ceratozamia</i> spp. ◆ <i>Chigua</i> spp. ◆ <i>Cycas beddomei</i> ◆ <i>Encephalartos</i> spp. ◆ <i>Microcycas calocoma</i>	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix I 2. REQUIRE a CITES import permit from U.S. Fish and Wildlife, a valid CITES export permit from country of export, and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	50CFR 23
	Cycad <b>other than</b> those listed in CITES Appendix I	1. REGULATE as CITES Appendix II 2. REQUIRE a valid CITES export permit from the country of export and a General Permit from USDA APHIS	
<b>Not</b> entering at a CITES designated port	Accompanied by CITES documents	1. SAFEGUARD under plant quarantines and plant pest regulations 2. GIVE the importer one of the following options:  <b>Re-export</b> the articles to the country of origin  <b>Reroute</b> the articles to a CITES designated port  <b>NOTE:</b> Shipping and handling charges are the responsibility of the importer.	7CFR 355 50CFR 23
	<b>Not</b> accompanied by CITES documents	1. HOLD shipment 2. CONTACT a CBP agricultural specialist at the nearest CITES designated port for instructions on initiating seizure and forfeiture actions	







1 A list of the CITES designated ports is available at the following web site address: <<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits/cites>>

## **Zea mays (corn and closely related plants) Poaceae**

*Zea mays* is regulated because of the European corn borer, *Ostrinia nubilalis*, and other insects and plant diseases. Use [Table 3-44](#) to regulated fresh, cut articles of *Zea mays*.

If the cut articles are dried, then GO to the *Miscellaneous and Processed Products Import Manual*.

**TABLE 3-44: *Zea mays* (corn and closely related plants) Poaceae**

If the cut articles were grown in:	And the shipment is destined to:	And the shipment:	Then:	Authority:
The Canadian Provinces of: ◆ Alberta ◆ Manitoba ◆ New Brunswick ◆ Newfoundland ◆ Nova Scotia ◆ Ontario ◆ Prince Edward Island ◆ Quebec ◆ Saskatchewan	◆ Arizona	Is accompanied by a Canadian certificate that states the articles were fumigated to eliminate European corn borer	RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	◆ California			
	◆ Florida	<b>Lacks</b> the certification described above	PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.41
	◆ Idaho			
	◆ Nevada			
	◆ New Mexico			
	◆ Oregon		RELEASE	7CFR 330.105
	◆ Texas			
	◆ Utah			
	◆ Washington			
	State <b>other than</b> listed above		PROHIBIT ENTRY	7CFR 319.24 7CFR 319.41
Canadian Province of British Columbia				
Country <b>other than</b> Canada				

## Reference

### Reference Tables

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# Appendix A

## *Permits and Foreign Phytosanitary Certificates*

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### Introduction

This appendix provides administrative and operational policies regarding permits and foreign phytosanitary certificates that are encountered when regulating agricultural products imported for other than planting purposes.

This appendix **does not** cover the following topics:

- ◆ Permits and foreign phytosanitary certificates for plants and plant products imported for planting purposes (see MCFR 319.37, *Port of Entry Manual*)
- ◆ Animal product certificates (see the *Animal Product Manual*)

The three kinds of permits encountered in agricultural quarantine inspections are as follows:

- ◆ [PPQ Permits](#)
- ◆ [VS Permits](#)
- ◆ [CITES Permits](#)

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### PPQ Permits

PPQ permits are either oral or written permission to import plant material. PPQ permits are issued by USDA-APHIS-PPQ and are authorized by the Plant Protection Act.

The purposes of PPQ permits are as follows:

- ◆ Provide contact with importers in order to exchange information
- ◆ Inform importers of agricultural regulations and conditions of entry that must be met, such as treatments or designated ports of entry
- ◆ Inform PPQ and CBP of the importers' intentions
- ◆ Strengthen the ability to exclude prohibited material and thereby keep out plant pests
- ◆ Verify that importers had prior knowledge of agricultural regulations

### Oral Permission

PPQ or CBP regulatory officials provide oral permission at the time of inspection. The regulatory official's oral permission is appropriate for noncommercial importations of admissible plant material. Noncommercial means for personal use, **not** for resale or other commercial use, and admissible material are items that are generally unrestricted. If a plant product is admissible, then in the *Reference* of this manual the regulatory action listed is to INSPECT and RELEASE. Therefore, when all import requirements are met based on a regulatory inspection, then oral permission is adequate for noncommercial importations of admissible plant material.

### Written Permits

USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permits, Registrations, Imports, and Manuals (PRIM) issue written permits for commercial importations of admissible plant material and for the movement of live plants pests, pathogens, and Federal noxious weeds. The written permits covered in this appendix are as follows:

- ◆ **PPQ Form 526** (Application for Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds)
- ◆ **PPQ Form 597** (Import Permit for Plant and Plant Products)

Although in general, commercial shipments of cut flowers do not require a written permit<sup>1</sup>, permits are important. Written permits instruct the importer to purchase and to handle agricultural plant material in a manner that minimizes pest risk. Additionally, written permits allow PPQ to fully enforce the regulations with fewer complications because written permits verify that importers are aware of the conditions of entry.

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<sup>1</sup> Cut flowers which are covered under quarantines **other than** 7CFR 319.74, may require a written permit. Examples include articles with decorative fruits (regulated by 7CFR 319.56) and *Triticum* spp. (regulated by 7CFR 319.59).

Written permits **do not** automatically authorize entry. PPQ and CBP regulatory officials **must** validate the accuracy of permits matching them with the shipments and importers to confirm that the conditions of entry are met. Most importations accompanied by a written permit are referred to secondary to be cleared by a CBP agricultural specialist. Live plants, covered by both import permits and phytosanitary certificates, are referred to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station for inspection and processing.

## PPQ Form 526




PPQ Form 526, Application for Permit to Move Live Plant Pests or Noxious Weeds, is the application as well as the permit that authorizes movement of live plant pests, Federal noxious weeds or parasitic plants imported for scientific and educational research. USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services completes and validates these permits for Federal noxious weeds and parasitic plants under the Plant Protection Act, bees and bee related articles (like pollen and honey utilized as bee feed) under the authority of 7CFR 319.76, butterflies, moths, and earthworms under the authority of 7CFR 330.

Section C of PPQ Form 526 becomes the permission to move the live plant pests, pathogens, or Federal noxious weeds described. Section C of PPQ Form 526 will list or attach the conditions that must be met to mitigate the pest risk. Also, standard safeguards are printed on the reverse side of the permit. To be valid, permits must be signed by an authorized official of USDA-APHIS-PPQ (either in Block 24 of Section C or at the end of the attached sheets describing the permit conditions).

Since November 1, 2003, importers can no longer hand carry materials authorized on a PPQ Form 526. All importations of such materials must enter the United States by bonded carrier. If organisms authorized by a PPQ Form 526 are found on an individual or in baggage, then seized the package and authorize its movement to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station for destruction, unless **explicitly** authorized to hand carry by a permit issued after August 1, 2003.

Along with the PPQ Form 526, USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services generally issues a supply of red and white labels, PPQ Form 599, for the importer to affix to packages of live plant pests and pathogens. (See [Table 1-1](#) for instructions about how to process red and white labeled packages.)

**TABLE 1-1: How to Process Red and White (PPQ Form 599) Labeled Packages**

If a package with an affixed red and white label is encountered in:	Then REFER the package to:
Cargo under bonded carrier	<div data-bbox="797 432 906 506"></div> <div data-bbox="938 422 1425 520" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px;"><b>Do not</b> open the package!</div> <p>CBP agricultural specialist, who will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CONFIRM that the conditions of the permit have been met</li> <li>2. INSPECT the package without opening to ensure that it is <b>not</b> damaged or leaking</li> <li>3. RE-LABEL and SEND the package directly to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station</li> </ol>
Passenger baggage hand carried by the importer	<div data-bbox="797 791 906 865"></div> <div data-bbox="938 781 1425 879" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px;"><b>Do not</b> open the package!</div> <p>Secondary where a CBP agricultural specialist will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SEIZE the package</li> <li>2. SEND the package to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station for destruction, unless the permit (issued after August 1, 2003) <b>explicitly</b> authorizes the importer to hand carry the plant pests or noxious weeds</li> </ol> <div data-bbox="797 1123 906 1245"> <b>Important</b></div> <div data-bbox="938 1108 1425 1251" style="background-color: #e0f2f1; padding: 5px;">All live plant pests and pathogens and noxious weeds imported under written permit must enter the United States by bonded carrier.</div>

Importers apply for a permit to move live plant pests, pathogens, or Federal noxious weeds by completing Section A of PPQ Form 526, Application for Permit to Move Live Plants Pests or Noxious Weeds. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits)

## PPQ Form 597

PPQ Form 597, Import Permit for Plant and Plant Products, is a written permit issued by USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services to authorize the importation of regulated plants and plant products for a specified period. General guidelines for handling written permits are described in this appendix. Following the general guidelines are those for handling the following special categories of written permit:

### ◆ Departmental Permits

## ◆ Transit Permits

PPQ Form 597 are issued and numbered using the specific subpart of the Code of Federal Regulations in Block 4, under which the plants or plant products are regulated. Similarly, if a plant product requires a written permit as a condition of entry, that plant product is listed in the *Reference* chapter of this manual as requiring an import permit along with the regulatory authority (see examples below).

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Foreign cotton and covers are regulated by subpart 8 of 7CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7CFR 319.8 and the permit number in Block 1 is 8 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.</li> <li>2. Sugarcane products and by-products such as sugarcane juice (including parts of the sugarcane plant) are regulated by subpart 15 of 7CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7CFR 319.15 and the permit number in Block 1 is 15 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.</li> <li>3. Logs, lumber, and other unmanufactured wood products are regulated by subpart 40 of 7CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7CFR 319.40 and the permit number in Block 1 is 40 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.</li> <li>4. Corn or maize, broomcorn, and related plants of corn are regulated by subpart 41 of 7CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7CFR 319.41 and the permit number in Block 1 is 41 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.</li> <li>5. Rice and rice related articles such as tatami mats made from rice straw are regulated by subpart 55 of 7CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7CFR 319.55 and the permit number in Block 1 is 55 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.</li> <li>6. Approved, fresh fruits and vegetables (including fresh herb and sprouts) are regulated by subpart 56 of 7CFR 319. The regulatory authority in Block 4 is 7CFR 319.56 and the permit number in Block 1 is 56 followed by a number representing an issuance scheme.</li> </ol>
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For many generally admissible plant material (inspect and release), a one-time-only written permit may be issued at the time of inspection by a PPQ or CBP regulatory official. These situations are rare when an importer plans **no** more than one commercial importation of plant material that **does not** require post entry growing.

If an importer presents an expired permit (refer to Block 2), then the PPQ or CBP regulatory official may allow the importer to complete an application for a new permit using PPQ Form 587, Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products. Once the permit application is approved, the importation can be cleared provided all entry conditions and requirements are met. Because this is a time

consuming effort, usually importations awaiting approval are referred to secondary and then authorized movement to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station for processing.

If the importer lacks an import permit when one is required and the shipment is noncommercial that can be inspected 100 percent, then the import permit requirement may be waived. Otherwise, HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit by completing PPQ Form 587, Application for Permit to Import Plants or Plant Products. For wood products, the importer completes PPQ Form 585, Application for Permit to Import Timber or Timber Products. For soil, the importer completes PPQ Form 525A, Application for Permit to Receive Soil. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits)

### **Processing Written (Import) Permits**

If an importation of plant products requiring a written permit is encountered in cargo, then REFER the importation to a CBP agricultural specialist. If an importation of plant products requiring written permit is encountered in passenger baggage, then REFER the importation to secondary.

CBP agricultural specialist will do the following:



- 1.** CONFIRM that the permit is valid (not expired) and appropriate for the plant products being imported
- 2.** HOLD the shipment and direct the importer to apply for a permit if the permit is expired or inappropriate<sup>2</sup>
- 3.** CONFIRM that the conditions of the permit have been met
- 4.** If the conditions and requirements have been met, then RELEASE or CONTROL as specified on the permit

Along with the PPQ Form 597, USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services sometimes issues a supply of green and yellow labels, PPQ Form 505, for the importer to affix to packages of quarantine plant material that constitute a higher risk. (See [Table 1-2](#) for instructions about how to process green and yellow labeled packages.)

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<sup>2</sup> Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address: [<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits).

**TABLE 1-2: How to Process Green and Yellow (PPQ Form 505) Labeled Packages**

If a package with an affixed green and yellow Label is encountered in:	Then REFER the package to:
Cargo	<div data-bbox="846 432 954 506"></div> <div data-bbox="987 422 1260 449" style="background-color: #d4edda; padding: 5px;"><b>Do not</b> open the package!</div> <p>CBP agricultural specialist, who will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CONFIRM that the conditions of the permit have been met</li> <li>2. INSPECT the package without opening to ensure that it is <b>not</b> damaged or leaking</li> <li>3. RE-LABEL and SEND the package directly to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station</li> </ol>
Passenger baggage	<div data-bbox="846 791 954 865"></div> <div data-bbox="987 781 1263 808" style="background-color: #d4edda; padding: 5px;"><b>Do not</b> open the package!</div> <p>Secondary where a CBP agricultural specialist will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CONFIRM that the conditions of the permit have been met</li> <li>2. INSPECT the package without opening to ensure that it is <b>not</b> damaged or leaking</li> <li>3. RE-LABEL and SEND the package directly to the nearest PPQ Plant Inspection Station</li> </ol>

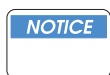
## Departmental Permits

USDA-APHIS-PPQ Biological and Technical Services, Permit Services, issue Departmental permits, which is a special category of written permit for the importation of small research samples of prohibited plants or plant products intended for experimental purposes. Departmental permits supersede the requirements in the import manuals and direct the regulatory official on how to proceed when clearing the importation at ports of entry.



The pest risk involved with importing prohibited plants and plant products under Departmental permit is relatively great because these plants or plant products are attacked by serious plant pests and diseases in the country of origin. Therefore, Departmental permits will **always** list specific safeguards or conditions tailored for the intended importation, which the importer **must** meet as a condition of entry.

Unlike other written permits, Departmental permits are issued **only** by USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services.



PPQ or CBP regulatory officials at ports of entry are **never** authorized to issue permits for prohibited plants and plant products.

Importers apply for Departmental permits by completing PPQ Form 588, Application for Permit to Import Prohibited Plants or Plant Products for Experimental Purposes. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits)

Departmental permits are issued using PPQ Form 597, Import Permit for Plants and Plant Products. Written in Block 1 will be “DEPARTMENTAL PERMIT” followed by a series of numbers.

## Processing Departmental Permits

1. Obtain a copy of the Departmental permit (see [Table 1-3](#)).

**TABLE 1-3: Obtain a Copy of the Departmental Permit (PPQ Form 597)**

If the:	And the plants or plant products are:	Then:
Importer or the port of entry office (local files or national databases) has a copy of the permit		GO to Step 2 below
Importer applied for a permit, but there is <b>no</b> copy at the port of entry		CONTACT USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services through proper channels
Importer <b>did not</b> apply for a permit	Destine to a research facility or educational institution	1. CONTACT USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services through proper channels 2. If the prohibited material presents an imminent pest hazard, then ORDER the material DESTROYED or REEXPORTED
	<b>Not</b> destine to a research facility or an educational institution	ORDER the material DESTROYED or REEXPORTED with the concurrence of the port supervisor or officer-in-charge

2. Ensure that the prohibited plants or plants products being imported are authorized by the Departmental permit.
  - A. If there is a discrepancy, then HOLD the importation under appropriate safeguards and CONTACT USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services through proper channels.
  - B. If the importer is hand carrying the prohibited plants or plant products, then ensure that the permit authorizes hand carrying to the final destination. If authorized, then ALLOW the importer to hand carry the prohibited material in accordance with the conditions listed on the permit. If **not** authorized, then CONTACT USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services through proper channels.



3. If the package must be sent to USDA-APHIS-PPQ National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory, then ensure that the package is secure and has sufficient postage. Mail the package to the following address:

USDA-APHIS-PPQ  
Center for Plant Health Science and Technology  
National Plant Germplasm and Biotechnology Laboratory  
Building 580, BARC-EAST  
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

4. Follow the directions printed on the Departmental permit. Check that all conditions on the permit are met (see [Table 1-4](#)).

<b>EXAMPLE</b>	Some conditions of entry on Departmental permits are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treat by USDA-APHIS-PPQ at port of entry</li> <li>◆ Inspect by a plant specialist named on the permit</li> <li>◆ Dispose of by autoclaving, incinerating, or grinding</li> </ul>
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**TABLE 1-4: Processing Departmental Permits**

<b>If the shipment:</b>	<b>Then:</b>
Meets the stated conditions of entry	Proceed as directed by the Departmental permit
Does not meet the stated conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HOLD the plants or plant products under appropriate safeguards</li> <li>2. REFRIGERATE the plants or plant products, if necessary</li> <li>3. REQUEST instructions from USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services through proper channels</li> </ol>

## Transit Permits

USDA-APHIS-PPQ Biological and Technical Services, Permit Services issues transit permits for the unloading, landing, or other movement of plants and plant products in cargo and passenger baggage through the United States to ensure they are adequately safeguarded and re-exported in the specified time frame. Transit permits prescribe all required safeguarding or mitigation measures for the shipment based on a risk analysis. Transit permits are issued in accordance with 7CFR 352.

**Only** agricultural shipments moving as transportation and exportation (TE) cargo or immediate export (IE) cargo require a transit permit. Most shipments moving under Customs bond as in-transit (IT) cargo and as residue cargo are covered by other authorization mechanisms, except for shipments of avocados from Mexico moving IT to inland-approved states which require a transit permit.

Importers apply for transit permits by completing PPQ Form 586, Application for Permit to Transit Plants and/or Plant Products through the United States. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits)

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## **VS Permits**

Veterinary Services (VS) permits are written permission to import prohibited or restricted animal products or by-products such as manure, eggs for food and hatching, egg by-products for research or other inedible purposes, dry milk products, blood, organs, organisms, and vectors imported for biological use and research. VS permits are issued by USDA-APHIS-VS to identify conditions of entry (that take precedence over those listed in the *Animal Product Manual*), to inform the importer of the conditions of entry, and to allow regulators to verify that importers had prior knowledge of VS requirements.

VS Form 16-6, United States Veterinary Permit for Importation and Transportation of Controlled Materials and Organisms and Vectors, is used mainly for commercial importations of restricted or prohibited animal products and by-products. VS Form 16-6A is used mainly for animal products and by-products imported for research, such as organisms and vectors.

When a VS permit authorizes the entry of an animal product or by-product, PPQ or CBP regulatory officials at the port of entry review the permit to verify the identifying number, expiration date, and destination address. Three asterisks will precede restrictions and precautions that must be confirmed as being met.

Refer to the *Animal Product Manual* for the background, procedures, and regulatory actions to enforce the regulations governing the import and export of animals products and by-products.

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## **CITES Permits**

While the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) is a multi-national treaty regulated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, PPQ and CBP are designated to inspect protected plants and plant products moving in international commerce. The importation, exportation, and re-exportation of protected plants and

plant products are restricted to designated ports (usually with PPQ Plant Inspection Stations) with qualified specialists, such as botanist, to process such shipments.

PPQ Form 622, General Permit, is issued by USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services for all commercial importations, exportations, and re-exportations of plants and plant products that are regulated under the Endangered Species Action (50CFR 17) and CITES (50CFR 23). USDA regulation 7CFR 355 requires that importers possess a valid General Permit, which is valid for 2 years. A General Permit **does not** authorize entry into the United States, and are rarely seen in passenger baggage that typically does not involve commercial shipments.

In addition to a General Permit, importations of CITES Appendix I and CITES Appendix II plant material must be accompanied by an export certificate from the country of origin. Also, importations of CITES Appendix I plant material must have an import permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, issued first then sent to the origin country, so they can issue the export permit. These shipments of rare, wild-collected specimens are for scientific research purposes only; no commercial trade is allowed. Exceptions can be made for some artificially propagated specimens of CITES Appendix I species or hybrids, allowing them to be traded legally as though they are CITES Appendix II specimens.

Importers apply for General Permits by completing PPQ Form 621, Application for General Permit to Engage in the Business of Importing, Exporting, or Reexporting Terrestrial Plants. Importers may call USDA-APHIS-PPQ Permit Services toll free at 1-877-770-5990 or go to the following web site address:

[<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits>](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/permits)

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## Phytosanitary Certificates

Phytosanitary certificates are documents issued by an official of an exporting country, or country of re-export, attesting to freedom from pests and admissibility into the destination country for specific plants or plant products.

Phytosanitary certificates can be valid and accurate, yet still be insufficient to meet conditions of entry. Therefore, even when plants or plant products are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials inspect the importations to confirm admissibility.

In general, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials use phytosanitary certificates to perform the following tasks at the port of entry:

- ◆ Identify type of plants or plant products
- ◆ Identify area where plants or plant products were grown
- ◆ Determine if the plants or plant products were treated in country of origin and if so, identify the treatment
- ◆ Determine if quarantine requirements are met (growing season, preclearance)
- ◆ Confirm that plants or plant products meet specific certification requirements
- ◆ Determine how much of the shipment to inspect

Do **not** confuse foreign issued phytosanitary certificates with PPQ issued import permits. A phytosanitary certificate is issued by the foreign plant protection organization and is a statement of fact (certifies the inspection), while an import permit is issued by USDA-APHIS-PPQ as an authorization to import or transit a commodity. In most instances, the lack of either document alone is **not** sufficient reason to deny entry to a shipment. Therefore, unless the *Reference* section of this manual instructs differently, PPQ and CBP regulatory officials should do the following when clearing an importation accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate:

1. If an importation **only** lacks a phytosanitary certificate, then do **not** prohibit entry to the shipment (refer to the *Reference* chapter of this manual for exceptions)
2. Inspect **all** importations of plants and plant products, except for those from Canada accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate
3. If there is an operational preclearance program for the imported plants or plant products in the country of origin, then inspection may be waived for precleared shipments bearing a U.S. Department of Agriculture release stamp on the foreign document. Occasionally spot check precleared shipments.



# Appendix B

## *Maintaining Import Manuals*

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### Introduction

This appendix contains the procedures and the users' responsibilities for maintaining the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*. The USDA-APHIS-PPQ Manuals Unit issues and maintains manuals electronically on the Manuals Unit Web site. The on-line manuals contain the most up-to-date information. In addition, some manuals are also issued in hard copy that must manually be kept current.

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### Revisions to the Manual

Changes in policy, regulations, and any error in a manual that would lead to an incorrect action are immediately corrected and updated. Revisions are **not** issued solely to correct a minor typographical error.

The USDA-APHIS-PPQ Manuals Unit issues transmittals for advance notice for manual updates, advance notice of new editions, and immediate manual updates by e-mail.

#### Advance Notice

An advance notice is issued based on the urgency of the updated information and the size of the revision. Information that is **not** urgent or is extensive (more than 6 pages) will be updated in the on-line manual posted on the Manuals Unit Web site at the following address:

<[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/online\\_manuals.html](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/manuals/online_manuals.html)>

The advance notice e-mail contains the following information:

- ◆ Alert to users that the on-line manual has been updated
- ◆ Purpose of the revision
- ◆ List of updated pages to be removed and replaced (for paper copies of the manuals)
- ◆ Instructions to access the Manuals Unit Web site to download a specific chapter section, an appendix, or the entire manual

### **Immediate Update**

Updated information that is urgently needed and covers 6 pages or less will be transmitted via e-mail as an immediate update.

The immediate update e-mail contains the following information:

- ◆ Transmittal number (used to track revisions)
- ◆ Change or purpose for the update
- ◆ List of the updated pages by page number
- ◆ Instructions to remove old pages and replace with new pages or additional pages to add
- ◆ Attached Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) file containing the updated pages along with the reverse side of the updated page

### **New Editions**

Advance notice transmittal memorandums are issued by e-mail for newly-published manuals issued in hard copy (paper).

A new edition of a manual is generally scheduled when the percentage of revised pages exceeds 30 percent of the entire manual.

### **Supersede Statements**

When a revision has superseded existing documents, then a supersede statement is included in the transmittal e-mail and transmittal memorandum.

USDA-APHIS-PPQ's Manuals Unit is obligated to identify all existing documents that contain outdated information and are no longer valid or accurate. If a manual user accessed outdated information that was **not** formally superseded, our agency may be liable. Therefore, supersede statements are critical from a legal standpoint.

## Keeping the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* Current

### Transmittal Memorandums

Each new edition issued in hard copy is accompanied by a transmittal memorandum that contains the following information:

- ◆ Transmittal number (in the subject line)
- ◆ Supersede statement
- ◆ Instructions to remove all pages from the binder and place new pages in the binder, or instructions to destroy all old pages, tabs, and binders and immediately
- ◆ Instructions to file transmittal memos and e-mails to ensure that they have receive all revisions

### Control Data

To track revisions to the *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual*, use the control data located at the bottom of most pages. The control data contains the month, year, and transmittal number for that page (see [Figure B-1](#)).

06/2004-01	◆ 06/2004 is the month and year when the new edition or revision was issued
	◆ -01 is the transmittal number

**FIGURE B-1: Example of Control Data**

New editions of manuals **always** start with a transmittal number of -01 and increase by one for each revision to the manual for the life of the edition.

### Update Record

An Update Record is located either on the page following (on-line manuals) or on the reverse side of the manual's title page (hard copy manuals). Use the Update Record to record each transmittal number and the date each transmittal memo or e-mail was received. Keeping track of transmittal numbers helps identify missing revisions, especially if users find that they are out-of-sequence.

## Knowing Responsibilities of Manual Users

Those who maintain a hard copy of the manual should continue below to know their responsibilities in keeping their manual up to date. Otherwise, the on-line manual is maintained by USDA-APHIS-PPQ's Manuals Unit and resides on PPQ's Manuals Unit Web Site.

The *Cut Flowers and Greenery Import Manual* must be kept up-to-date in order to effectively maintain the hard copy and to enhance professionalism. When you use an outdated manual, you risk making a decision that provides the opportunity for an outbreak of an exotic disease. Your diligence is a crucial part of maintaining a manual.

When you receive each revision, do the following:

- 1.** Read the transmittal e-mail or memo to understand the purpose of the revision. Except for changes to the indexes, all revisions will be marked with a change bar as located to the left of this sentence.
- 2.** Record the transmittal number and date received in the Update Record. If you have missed a revision, check USDA-APHIS-PPQ's Manuals Unit Web site.
- 3.** Add or remove and replace the revised pages in the manual on the same day they are received.
- 4.** File the transmittal e-mail or memo.
- 5.** Communicate, through proper channels, changes to addresses and copy counts on the mailing label, if applicable.



# Glossary

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## Introduction

Use this *Glossary* to find the meaning of specialized words, abbreviations, acronyms, and terms used in regulating the fresh, cut articles imported for decoration or ornamentation. To locate where in the manual a given definition, term, or abbreviation is mentioned, use the [Index](#).

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## Definitions, Terms, and Abbreviations

**Additional declaration**—statement that is required by an importing country to be entered on a foreign phytosanitary certificate and that provides specific additional information pertinent to the phytosanitary condition of a shipment.

**Branch**—a cut portion of a woody plant, with or without foliage or blooms.

**Broomcorn**—a grass (*Sorghum bicolor* var. *technicus*) having flower clusters with stiff, branching stalks that are used to make brooms and brushes.

**Certificate**—authorization to move a regulated item, most often indicated by stamping “Released” or “Treated and Released” on documents or containers.

**Commercial shipment**—goods that are imported for resale purposes or for profit; **not** for personal use.

**Contaminants**—an undesirable impurity, e.g., soil, animal manure, and weed seeds.

**Culm**—the jointed stem of a grass or sedge.

**Cut flower**—the fresh, cut portion of a plant which is highly perishable, including the inflorescence, and any parts of the plant attached to the cut portion. A cut flower can take different forms, such as a single stem with the inflorescence, a lei made of many inflorescences threaded on a string like beads, or a bouquet consisting of a mixtures of flowers like carnations, lilies, and roses. This definition does **not** include decorative plant material that has been

dried, bleached, dyed, or chemically treated; or filler and greenery. Compare to the definition for [“Filler and greenery” on page-Glossary-7-2](#).

**Decorative fruit**—fruit which is intended to be used for ornamental purposes and not to be eaten or grown.

**Disease**—the interaction between a pathogen and the plant resulting in damage to the plant. The damage caused is referred to as a symptom.

**Dried**—a category of processing whereby water is removed or reduced by exposure to heat or air.

**Endemic**—common and/or widespread in a particular place.

**Filler and greenery**—fresh foliage used for decoration, such as fern and palm fronds, asparagus (fern) plumes, pine sprays, chamaedorea fronds, willow branches, *Ruscus*, *Papyrus*, *Euonymus*, and other greens. Compare cut flowers.

**Foreign phytosanitary certificate**—an official document issued by an employee of the national plant protection organization of the exporting country attesting to the phytosanitary condition of plants or plant products. (See also [“Phytosanitary certificate” on page-Glossary-7-3](#).)

**Fruit**—the ripened ovary of a seed-bearing plant. Examples commonly encountered in the florist trade are peppers (*Capsicum* spp.) and holly branches (*Ilex* spp.) with berries.

**Hitchhiking pest**—insects or other pests which are **not** directly associated with their host material and which move with cargo, in baggage, or at large in carriers.

**Import permit**—official document issued by the importing country authorizing the importation of a commodity in accordance with specified phytosanitary requirements.

**Inflorescence**—a characteristic arrangement of flowers on a stalk or in a cluster.

**Inspectional unit**—the portion of a shipment used to determine what size sample should be inspected. Also, quarantine action is taken on the inspectional unit.

**Intergeneric**—existing or occurring between genera (hybridization).

**Noncommercial**—goods that are **not** imported for profit or resale, generally for personal consumption.

**Noxious weeds**—an undesirable plant as specified by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations. As defined by the Federal Noxious Weed Regulations, noxious weeds are “Any living stage (including, but **not** limited to seed and reproductive parts) of any parasitic or other plant or a kind, which is of foreign origin, is new to or not widely prevalent in the United States, and can directly or indirectly injure crops, other useful plants, livestock or poultry or other interests of agriculture, including irrigation or navigation or the fish or wildlife resources of the United States or the public health.”

**Packing material**—a covering, stuffing, or holding apparatus used to protect, cushion, or brace goods during shipment, e.g., straw, plant litter, paper, vermiculite.

**Panicle**—any pyramidal inflorescence with a main axis and subdivided branches as in oats, rice, and sorghum.

**Pathogen**—an organism that is capable of causing disease in a particular host or range of hosts, and obtains its nutrients wholly or in part from another living organism, e.g., a microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.

**Pest Risk Level Guide**—an aid to determine the extent of inspection of cut flowers based on pest risk. A risk level is given to kinds of flowers from specific countries. See [Table 2-6 on page-2-3-16](#) in the *Procedures* chapter of this manual.

**Phytosanitary certificate**—an official document issued by an employee of the national plant protection organization of the exporting country attesting to the phytosanitary condition of plants or plant products. (See also, “[Foreign phytosanitary certificate](#)” on [page-Glossary-7-2](#).)

**Plant or portions of a plant**—leaves, twigs, or other portions of plants or plant litter or debris as distinguished from clean fruits, vegetables, herbs, or other commercial articles.

**Preclearance**—inspection and/or treatment of commodities by or under the supervision of PPQ officers in foreign countries and U.S. offshore locations in accordance with PPQ-approved phytosanitary requirements.

**Precleared**—articles which are inspected and/or treated under PPQ monitoring/approval at origin and are in compliance with PPQ regulations prior to U.S. arrival. Precleared shipments are **always** accompanied by a PPQ Form 203.

**Propagative structure**—any plant part which is capable of reproduction or growth by itself.

**Sample**—a portion that is representative of the whole; a specimen.

**Smut**—any of various destructive diseases of cereal grasses caused by parasitic fungi characterized by the transformation of various plant organs into dark brown or black often dusty masses of spores.

**Transit permit**—document that authorizes movement of articles from regulated areas to specified points where host plants **do not** grow and where the regulated material is handled, utilized, processed, treated, or consumed in such a manner as to eliminate pest risk. An example when a transit permit would be required is the movement of uncertified cotton products to northern markets. Transit permits are issued on the basis that the articles will **not** be transhipped to nonapproved destinations, and that there will be conformity to the conditions of a compliance agreement or the transit permit.

**Treatment**—a chemical or physical procedure used to kill pests; for example, fumigation, cold treatment, hot water dip, application of fungicide, vapor heat.

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## Directions

Use this sheet if you have a suggestion for improving the formatting (design, layout, composition), grammar, or spelling in the manual. **Do not** use this sheet to order manuals or change the number of manuals you receive or your mailing address (see *Appendix B, [Maintaining Import Manuals](#)*).

Description of the problem, error, inconsistency, missing or insufficient information

Description of the suggested improvement or recommended change

Reason for improvement or change

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